The Bombay Gazette

10,383—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s.s. IOSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th June
SURAT	3147	530	A. W. Adamson	27th ,,
NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
CASHAY	2633	500	W. M. Robbie	11th ,,
LUSITANIA	3500	600	E. J. Baker	18th ,,
VENETIA	2726	150	A. B. Daniell	25th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers leaving Bombay on the 16th of each month call at Brindisi, and proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth, by the quickest route. Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

THREE MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 2,000
Second Class	Rs. 800	Rs. 600	Rs. 1,600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 800	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THIBET	3065 400	W. E. Thompson.	30th June.
SHANNON	4300 750	J. S. Murray	11th July.

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To St. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle. A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. FARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 27th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY		To MARSEILLES.	
I Class ... Rs. 500	Including	I Class ... Rs. 520	Including
II do. ... 310	wines.	II do. ... 330	wines.
III do. ... 150	fresh food.	III do. ... 150	fresh food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra baggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.
The following, or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
HERMANN on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
The through Railway Tickets to London, available for

If da.	Genoa.	1 Class Calais Route. Rs. 95	Brighton Route Rs. 80
From	II do.	70	do. 58
	Naples	119	do. 130
From	II do.	105	do. 93

or Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Samaroo House, Esplanade Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	Bove	2,049	200	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	Commovich	1,957	200	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	Simonich	1,957	200	8th Sept.
s. s. VOWARLBERG	Burlesque	2,391	150	8th Oct.

Rates of Passage money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be taken on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 360	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Syrian Ports			
Saloon	370	295	143
To Port Said	320	225	131
To Suez	240	170	121
To Aden	140	100	66

0
0
0
0

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

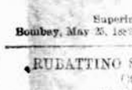
Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,957	400	2nd July.
s. s. VOWARLBERG	Marassich	2,320	450	2nd Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited) Bombay Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent,
Samaroo House, 7, Esplanade Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL	C. Shaw	2,700	400	About 1st June.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 8th July.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 29th July.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collis	2,700	400	,, 19th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 6th Sept.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	,, 14th Oct.
WENLOCK HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	,, 28th Oct.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collis	2,700	400	,, 18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL	J. C. Shaw	2,700	400	,, 6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

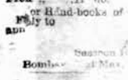
These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co. and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
35, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 23rd May, 1882.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.



THE CLAN RANALD, S. S., 2,02[illegible] tons, will SAIL hence for MARSEILLES on or about 18th inst.

Passage money ..... Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced rates by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Navigation Company.
Company.
Steamers.
Company.
during
ports.
ports.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 tons, Captain G. D. Clark, sails on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 28th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

ROAD KURRACHEE DIRECT.

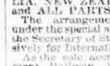
S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1882. Agents.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.
The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.
As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.
For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, Ludgate Hill, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

REDUCED PRICES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.

Per pound box, Cash Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS

FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER,

and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

Per 7 lb. box ..... Re. 1-4 1-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER'S SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	7 8
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	9 8
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	9 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	12 8
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	14 8
,, 1 Three and a half gallon size	17 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	20 8
,, 2 Five gallon size	24 0
,, ,, ,, Wicker covered	27 0
,, 3 Six ,, ,,	30 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters, in Ironstone China, richly decorated and very handsome, 1½ gallons capacity	10 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra-cotta ware, which act as coolers, keeping the	10 0

NOTICES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY from THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 15th June, 1882.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of MONDAY next, the 19th instant, for the supply to this Company of 800 tons of 1st class TEAK TIMBER.
The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 12th June, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a SYNAGOGUE to be ERECTED in Forbes-street, Fort. The plans can be inspected and copies of the tender obtained upon payment of Re. 1 on application to the undersigned.
Sealed tenders to be sent to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 3rd July next, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. GOSTLING, F.R.I.B.A., Architect,
1, Nesbit-row, Hunnam-street.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 20th January, 1882, by Bhyrabjee and Hunnah, on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 26332, 76137, 67150, and 73296 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 671 89022, and 17643 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0.97 32597, 0.97 09, 0.96 05 961, 0.97 32261, 0.96 09881, 29148, 48515, 73816, 0.97 32671, 0.96 96865, 1901, 0.97 05689, 00329, 0.96 08232, 28506, and 0.92 58570 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 300 Notes per Rs. 20 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

BURN & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
OLD WROT IRON.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st Instant, Tenders for the purchase of about 50 tons of OLD WROT IRON RAILWAY SURKS and about 80 tons of OLD WROT IRON FISHPLATES now lying on Ward-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must specify the rate per ton weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 12th June, 1882.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Bolle, Bombay.
For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HOSPITAL CLOTHING, &c. as per schedule No. 30 from 1st July, 1882, upto 31st March, 1883.
Tenders will be received upto 11 a.m. of the 19th June, 1882, only, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.
Forms of tenders and schedules of the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.
No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.
No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by three security persons in Treasury receipt and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 9th June, 1882.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.
Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.
No member of the Association will be entitled to any and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.
The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two scrutineers, to be appointed by Government. Rules with list of Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.
Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office order only, to be made to

The Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES.
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and administrations without regard to class, creed, color or country.
It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who utter execration, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.
I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund, General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.

B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

NOTICE

WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,000 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 230 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.
II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.
III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely:—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government, and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bona fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any controversy arising as to the precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D., after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bona fide* steps to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spice.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will erect boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.
V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(a) No grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;
(b) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;
(c) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;
(d) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be spent on roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.
VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bona fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1883.
VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bona fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.
IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or damage done to, the surface.

G. D. BUTLER,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
British Burmah.
POONA, 7th June, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily..	16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
30	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
26	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
18	0	... Fine ...	PORT Portugal	18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
21	8	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
17	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	17	0
		*Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

THE

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)

CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS,
FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—8, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MADE DIRECT TO

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAD.

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY Address: Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address: 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address: 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address: Beau Parc, Upper Mall.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

"SPECIAL TEXTURES"
FOR SPECIAL WANTS.
ONLY TO BE OBTAINED FROM HOAR & CO.

The "DELUGE" Wrapper, Stout Drab Cashmere Double Texture with Velvet Collar, resists for Hours the heaviest rain, and will not Stick, melt or Tear ...	30 32
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, Durable and very Light, ensures perfect Ventilation ...	20 22
The Leve Antipluvium, the lightest Coat made, Elegant, Durable, and very cheap, weighs only 8 oz. Sage Green ...	15
Drab Nainsook Coats ...	10

CASH DISCOUNT—2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY. POONA.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, (202) two hundred and two SUITS of KHAKEE CLOTHING of the new Regulation pattern, lately made up in different sizes by Messrs. SUCCARAM and Co., Poona, of Cawnpore Khakee Drill No. 7045. Price per Suit Rupees five, annas eight (Rs. 5-8-0). Also (979) nine hundred and seventy-nine yards of No. 7045 Khakee Drill, at annas eight, pice six (as. 8-6) a yard.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES A MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 25, would cost about Rs. 17 a month;
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 35, would cost about Rs. 25 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month;
At age 45, would cost about Rs. 50 a month.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, June, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, COLEHILL, LONDON,
(Agents' new Illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY, KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large black letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.				
Do.	F	do.	do.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
Do.	FG	do.	do.	
½ lb. tins	F	In cases of 25 lbs.	per case	bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
Do. tins	F	do.	do.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.	
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.	
Do.	No. 6 Canalister	do.	per case.	

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the estate of ARTHUR HENRY HUGHES, M.D., a Surgeon-Major in the Indian Medical Service, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 29th day of April, 1882, and PROBATE of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 30th day of May, 1882, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JOHN PINKERTON and WELLINGTON GREY, of Bombay, European Inhabitants, the executors in India, are required to send to the said John Pinkerton and Wellington Grey, the said Executors at the office of their undersigned Solicitors, at No. 28, Apollo-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addres

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p. m. (Bombay time) in aid of the Building Fund of the Cathedral High School.

ADMISSION, Rs. 2.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS

TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment

FOR

BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.

Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,

BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

POONA.—East-street.

BOMBAY.—Meadow-street, Fort.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the right of SELLING by RETAIL OPIUM in the Thana District for one year from 1st August, 1882, will be received in the Collector's office at Thana up to 2 o'clock noon on the 15th proximo, and the Bhang and Ganja contract for the same period will be sold by auction at the same hour on the 17th proximo.

E. J. ERDEN,
Acting Collector.

Thana Collector's Office, 15th June, 1882.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for IMPROVING the DICK'S TANK in the compound of Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

Plan and specification can be seen, and forms of tenders obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Actg. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, June 16.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS.

A SAFE and sure remedy in COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and all other THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

Price 4, 6, and 10 ans. per phial.

MOTIWALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, an elegant and popular vegetable specific for DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, and all kinds of BOWEL complaints.

Price 4 and 8 ans. per phial.

MOTIWALA'S MEDICINES owe their great popularity and very extensive sale to a rare combination of CHEAPNESS with EFFICACY and pleasantness of taste with freedom from harm even when taken in any quantity.

For opinions of the press, medical and other highly complimentary, testimonials, and handbills. Sold by Messrs. B. S. MADON and Co., 12, Meadow-street, Fort, and by all medicine vendors in all parts of India.

Manufacturer—S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere-road, Fort, Bombay.

12, 13, AND 16 EASTERN ARCADE, MELBOURNE.

MADAME WEIGEL'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS OF DRESSES, MANTLES, &c., can be procured by writing to the above address and enclosing Postage Stamps on P. O. O. in payment. The patterns are cut in six different sizes for Ladies and all ages for children, accompanied by full directions and illustrations, and are sold at prices ranging from 4d. to 2s. Newest styles are brought out monthly which are illustrated in "WEIGEL'S FASHIONS." Subscription price 6s. per year, post free, or 8d. per copy. CATALOGUE OF FASHIONS, containing small pictures of a large number of patterns with price list and directions for measuring, price 5d. Before ordering patterns, and for the CATALOGUE and latest journal to choose from, enclosing 11d. postage stamps. For small orders postage stamps will be accepted, but for larger orders P. O. O. preferred. Address—MADAME WEIGEL, 12, 14, AND 16 EASTERN ARCADE, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Liberal terms to agents.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

SPECIAL care is taken to secure accuracy and despatch in dispensing

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

5, RAMPART-ROW,

OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, viz., by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles

As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

CHEMISTS

5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. SOLD 561,036 of their celebrated SEWING MACHINES in 1881. Their salient features sell them, their intrinsic merits make their popularity lasting, and these customers advertise them. Catalogues post free. 2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

TEA.—TRY B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s MIXTURE at Re. 1 per lb. 17, Church-gate-street.

BENNETT'S TO-DAY.—Handsome Brown Australian MARE, 10 hands, aged, quiet in harness, splendid Brougham horse.

BOARD and LODGING for single gentlemen may be had at No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, where application should be made and terms arranged.

PAREL REFRESHMENT ROOMS.—Under European management. Comfortable accommodation for a few monthly Boarders.—Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, at Crawford & Co.'s Auction on Monday, the 19th June, Mess plate, plated curry dishes and cutlery, belonging to the Officers' Mess, 18th Regt., B. N. I.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.—Fresh consignment of pints, at the Pharmacy of B. Phillips & Co., 12, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome DARK BAY ARAB, off six, height fourteen two-and-a-quarter, ridden by a Lady, perfectly sound. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW is now available at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

FOR SALE, COURVOISIER'S BRANDY. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS! —A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S, 34, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly broken in INFANTRY CHARGER, quiet and will stand fire. Price and particulars to "ROVER," care of this paper.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of Finest Danish Butter:—1 lb. tins at Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen; 1 lb. tins at Rs. 7-12-0 per half dozen. Apply to OWEN and Co., 23, Apollo-street.

JUST RECEIVED a large consignment of "THE OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY," price moderate.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE STREET.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICES, TEA, COFFEE, Aërated Waters, Sandwiches, &c., at PEARSE'S also at the Coffee Rooms, Young Men's C. A., opposite Sailor's Home.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. DENBIGH NEWTON'S

FIRST GRAND

LYRO-DRAMATIC AND ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT,

"LA DAME D'AVANT,"

"LES CLOCHES DE ORNEVILLE"

"HAMLET,"

"THE DENTIST'S CLERK."

THE D. COY MINSTRELS,

(Telegraph Members)

by kind permission of Captain W. PENNEY,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS,

THE FULL BAND OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS,

by kind permission of the

President of the Band Committee,

OLD ENGLISH AND CHARACTER SONGS IN COSTUME.

THE GREAT "KISKEY,"

MISS FANNY JOHNSTONE

AND

DENBIGH NEWTON.

BRILLIANT NEW COSTUMES & APPOINTMENTS.

Full Orchestral Accompaniments,

Conducted by DUDLEY WYATT, Esq.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m. punctually. Carriages may be ordered for 11 p.m.

ADMISSION AT REDUCED THEATRE PRICES!!!

Stage Box to admit 5 ... ... Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4 12
Orchestra Stall 3
Stall 2
" 1
Back Seats ... ... Annas 8

(Soldiers and Volunteers in uniform half Price to Stall and Pit seats.)

SEATS may be booked by plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Notice!—If this first entertainment should turn out a financial success, it is Mr. Newton's intention to repeat it with change of programme at intervals during the monsoon, thus providing a First-class amusement during a usually depressing and dull season. Amateur co-operation is respectfully solicited for future dates.

Address Mr. NEWTON, care of SOUNDY & Co.

TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, during the selling season, OFFICERS' BUNGALOW on the Sea side of Marine Lines. Apply to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 50 tons TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS. Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th June, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 11 cases Japanware, consisting of awata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of tea cups, awata dish and covers, toasts, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the consignee, ladies' and gentlemen's silver watches, silver solitaire's, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

Also on account and risk of Inderjee Abdool Ally Dawood Khan:—

EXAS, France.

BEA—1403—100 boxes each 24 packet candles (Royal wax candles).

Ex Speke Hall.

AAPR—75—1 cask 30 gross glass lustrands.

Ex Harriepool.

AADR—62 AAB—2 cases 160 gross tin steel spoons, 19/3—2 casks each 30 doz. fatshed patioras.

On account of the concerned:—

1 cask 2 dozen Japanese baskets.

1 case 1,200 bamboo gold beads.

ATTION.

1 handsome silver-grey Arab horse, 13-1, believed to be sound, goes well in saddle and harness.

1 handsome dark Cesh gelding, height 13-1, quiet, believed to be sound, goes in harness and saddle.

1 handsome chestnut Arab pony, 13-1 hands, 4 years old, quite to ride and plays polo.

1 do. bay Australian horse, quiet and strong, goes well in single and double harness.

1 handsome strong office shigram with bay Arab horse and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Pepperseed, Waste Papers, Bagging, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warri Bunder.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by Public Auction at their rooms, valuable mess kit, consisting of handsome fine pattern glassware, handsome dinner service, best silver ware, such as sets of table and dessert king's pattern spoons and forks, tea and egg spoons, marrow and pickle spoons, handsome silver handle table and dessert knives, fish and butter knives, soup, sauce and sugar ladles, very handsome carved claret jug, &c., &c., best "Elkington's" plated ware, such as handsome dish covers and side dishes, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, tea-set, claret mugs, soup and sauce tureens, sets of plated handle table and dessert knives and forks, carvers, cheese scoop, bottle labels, sugar, butter, and mustard pots, salt cellars, very handsome plated wine coolers, fire stands, very handsome plated 5, 4, and 2 branched candelabras with frosted glass shades, about 2 feet high, toast rack, decanter stands, nut crackers, bottle-holders, linen, &c., &c., &c., the property of officer's Mess, 6th Regt. B. N. I., about to be disbanded.

The property is now on view.

Also a few lots of furniture, the property of a gentleman proceeding upcountry, consisting of pier, circular, writing, dressing and washing tables, sideboard, whatnots, conversation couches, bat-stand, iron cot, post jam-panned bedsteads, easy and folding chairs, &c., &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th June, 1882.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned, by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The Railway Station is resorted to as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not on also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 31
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 16
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 36
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 20
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.	"	2 8
Third do.	"	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	"	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 9-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, and remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—6, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of. Dividends collected. Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS,

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY for DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists and druggists generally.

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the native Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 3, Fir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 441.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality,	Finest quality we can produce
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots	25s.	35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Leather Evening Shoes	16s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(Registered.)

WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 33s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order accompanied by remittance for the price will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle, and these are in the first position for ease, comfort, and durability. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately by letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
441, Oxford-street, London W.

SILK ELASTIC GOODS.

Just received a supply of the above comprising—

Ladies' Abdominal Belts.	Gent's Riding Belts.
Elastic Stockings.	Elastic Socks.
Elastic Leggings.	Elastic Knee-caps.

Children's Umbilical Bandages.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

OUR HOSIERY is purchased direct from the best Manufacturers of Nottingham and Derbyshire Special attention is paid to the make and finish, and the seams are strongly made to resist the rough usage of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine strong brown cotton socks	per dozen	10	8
Superfine Do. double heels and feet	"	13	8
Do. imitation Balbriggan	"	15	0
Fancy striped Brown cotton	"	16	8
Superfine do. do.	"	18	0
Extra do. do.	"	21	0
The very best in new colors	"	22	0
Lisle Thread neat fancy stripes	"	30	0
Real Balbriggan embroidered	"	30	0

MERINO AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.

Plain Merino assorted colors	per dozen	21	0
Extra superfine, plain colors, thick soft and shrinkless, embroidered	"	26	0
Fine plain drab or brown, neat fancy, stripes	"	24	0
Superfine plain and mixed, made from the finest Saxony wool with stripes of the newest colors and designs	"	27	0
Stout ribbed Merino, very strong	"	29	0
Fine Derby ribbed, very soft and elastic, fits with great precision, forming itself to the shape of the foot	"	30	0
Real Shetland Lambswool made of pure dyed wool, a capital sock for Sportsman and District wear	"	25	0
Stout Hand-knit socks for hard jungle wear	"	18	0
Workerbokor socks	per pair	8	8
Do. do. Best Merino	"	6	8
Black Silk Socks for full dress	"	8	2
Do. Hose for Court wear or fancy costume	"	11	8
Cardigan Jackets, all wool, knitted, from	"	15	8
White Berlin Wool Mufflers	"	2	0

BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.

		Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze Merino, a strong and durable article	for	21	0
Ex Superfine, one of the most durable Indian Gauze, Under Vests, made very soft and shrinkless	for	27	0
Real India Gauze, the genuine mixture of soft wool and silk, non-irritating and shrinkless. There is no better India Gauze Vest imported into this country	for	40	0
Extra large sizes	for	45	0
Summer Merino, a stouter Vest than any of the above	for	36	0
Grey Merino, with long sleeves, a stout, very warm and soft, suitable for cool climates or Overland Passengers	each	6	8
Stout Scotch Lambswool, with long sleeves, very warm and soft, suitable for gentlemen returning to Europe in the cold season	each	7	8
Stout striped Merino for all Athletic Sports, the strongest made	each	9	8

DRAWERS AND PANTS.

		Rs.	a.
Superior Stout Cotton Trunk Drawer, fitting close above the knees, a capital Drawers for riding and hard wear	per pair	1	12
Very Superior Fine Cotton Long Drawers double seated, very strong and comfortable wear, the very best made	"	8	0
Extra Stout Cotton Drawers	"	6	8
Bathing Drawers, plain and striped	"	2	0
Do. Pants do. do.	"	7	8
Stout and double seated	"	7	8
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants, for cold districts or Homeward bound passengers	"	7	8
Stout Scotch Lambswool, very warm and soft, suitable for the coldest countries	"	7	8

Less 10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,

BOMBAY.

BOURNE NAD SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

Our Goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated for Customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who do require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

Catalogues of every Department now ready.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the address is

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting "	.. " 45 and 60
" ½ "	.. " 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited,

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Fenchurch Avenue

NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.*

Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay [illegible] fest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) ... ... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
XPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS ... ... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1

SPORTING.

HYDERABAD RACES,—1882.
ON THE CHUDDERGHAUT COURSE.
(Length of Course 1 mile 3 furlongs and 138 yards.)
NOVEMBER 28TH, 30TH, DECEMBER 2ND, 5TH AND 7TH.

ALL RACING IN THE AFTERNOON.

Stewards.—Brigadier-General Sir C. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding Hyderabad Contingent; Col. Robinson, 1st Regt. M. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Tyndall, 1st Regt. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, C. W. Bonderers; Lieut.-Col. Stevens, 3rd Light Cavalry; Major Lindow, Cantonment Magistrate; Major Branch and C. W. Bonderers; Major Neville, Comdr. H. H. N. S. B. Troop; Major Gough, H. H. the N.'s. Service; Capt. Hill, 1st Kings' Hussars; N. H. L. Wood, Esq., of Hunsur; and M. H. Wilkinson, Esq., H. H. Nizam's service, Hony. Secy.

FIRST DAY—NOVEMBER 28TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 1.)—The Grand Stand Plate, Rs. 1,000. A Hurdle Race for all horses. Weight for age and class; Winners once 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs.; three times and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners on the day, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., and oftener 14 lbs., extra penalties accumulative. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles. G. Rs. professionals 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 25; 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75; 1st October, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150; with a starting stakes of Rs. 50.

SECOND RACE—(No. 2)—The Maiden Galloway Plate, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Shamsool-Omrah, Amir-i-Kabeer Khorshied Jah Bahadur. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the meeting 7 lbs., twice and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1¼ miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 25; 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75; 1st October, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150; with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—(No. 3)—The St. Leger, Rs. 1,000. For all horses, weight for age and class. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards are added to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs. Winners of either Viceroy's or Durbungha Cups at Calcutta, Merchants or Gold Cup, Hyderabad, 1881, to carry extra special penalty of 5 lbs. of two or more of these races 8 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 12 lbs. 1¼ miles. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 4.)—The Lilliput Plate, Rs. 500. For all maiden ponies, 13-2 and under. Weight for age and inches.

	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
Arabs	10 4	10 11	11 9
Arab country-breds	9 4	9 11	10 9
Nizam's country-breds	8 4	8 11	9 9

1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., 3 times and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Ponies that have been never started before the meeting allowed 3 lbs. extra. Distance 1 mile. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 5.)—The Arab Derby. A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,500. Presented by H. E. the Nawab Mookhtar-ool-Mooluk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added, to carry additional penalty of 4 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY—NOVEMBER 30TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 6. The Hunt Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur, and Rs. 500 from the Fund. A Hurdle Race for all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the day, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., and oftener 14 lbs. extra penalty of 4 lbs. for each race won. Winners of races on the flat to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 5 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Ponies that have been never started before the meeting allowed 3 lbs. extra. Distance 1¼ miles. G. Rs. European Professionals 7 lbs. extra. Natives 4 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 20; 1st August, Rs. 30; 1st September, Rs. 40; 1st October, Rs. 60; 1st November, Rs. 80; with a starting stake of Rs. 30.

SECOND RACE—(No. 7.)—The Arab Handicap, value Rs. 3,000 with Rs. 2,000 in specie from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age, Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Galloways given an allowance of 7 lbs. Winners of a weight for age race, or a handicap, with weights in excess of weight for age, to carry 5 lbs. extra if once; 8 lbs., twice; 11 lbs., three times; and 14 lbs. four times or oftener. Winners of other races once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times and oftener 7 lbs. extra, above penalties not accumulative. Winner of the Hyderabad or Calcutta Derby or Nizam's Gold Cup in pre ious years to carry a special additional penalty of 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles. Nominations 1st July, Rs. 30; 1st August, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75; 1st October, Rs. 100; 1st November, Rs. 150; with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—(No. 8)—The Nizam's Gold Cup. Presented by the Nawab Shamsool-Omrah, Amir-i-Kabeer Khorshied Jah Bahadur, and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs 14-2 and under. Arabs 9-7, and Galloways 9-0. Nizam's country-breds 8-7, and Galloways 8-10. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners once before the meeting 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards are added to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs. Winners of either Viceroy's or Durbungha Cups at Calcutta, Merchants or Gold Cup, Hyderabad, 1881, to carry extra special penalty of 5 lbs. of two or more of these races 8 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 12 lbs. 1¼ miles. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 9.)—The Nawab Meer Sadut Ali Khan Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance, Rs. 30. Rs. 20 forfeit. 1 mile. Entrance for the above Handicaps to be in by 1 o'clock p.m.

RULES.

1.—New Calcutta Rules in Force (Local Rules excepted). The scale for all 3 year old Arabs being increased 7 lbs. In Galloway and Pony Races, 1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch. When country-breds and Arabs run together without another class, the scale is to be increased 2 stone 7 lbs. instead of 2 stone.

2.—In Hurdle Races the scale of weights raised 28 lbs.

3.—All objections as regards wrong entry, qualifications or weights to be made to the Secretary *in writing before* the Race, and to the running in a Race, before the rider of the horse objected to has weighed in.

In all cases the objector must deposit a fee of Rs. 50, which sum is to be forfeited to the Fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

4.—Names and colours of Riders and the weights to be carried, must be given in with the declarations to start. Failure to do so, or to notify any subsequent change, will render the owner liable to fine at the discretion of the Stewards.

5.—Any person riding in wrong colours will be liable to a fine of Rs. 20.

6.—Native Jockeys and G. Rs. allowed 3 lbs. in all Races.

7.—Owner of horses running at the meeting or trained on the course to subscribe Rs. 50 to the Fund. In case of confederacies (which must be declared in writing at the time of entry to the Secretary) each member to subscribe Rs. 50. Owners of horses running in the name of servants, or jockeys, in course will have to pay a course fee of Rs. 50 for each horse.

8.—All acceptances and declarations to start must reach the Secretary at the Nizam's Stand before 10 o'clock p. m. the day before the Race.

9.—All entrance money, subscriptions, &c., must be sent with the entry, or the Horse will be liable to be disqualified.

10.—All allowances of every kind must be claimed, liabilities and penalties declared and ages of horses stated to the best of the Enterer's belief at the time of entering.

11.—There must be 3 Entrances in bona-fide separate interests to constitute a race, otherwise it will be considered null and void.

12.—Three horses in bona-fide separate interests to start or no public money. Cup or Purse will be won. No added money, Cup, or Purse given for a W. O.

13.—In Races where there are 10 or more entries the second horse to receive ¼ entrances. When 5 or more start in a race the second horse to save his stake, and should there have been 10 entries he will receive in addition the ¼ Entrances as above.

14.—Five per cent. on the gross value of Lotteries and Pari mutuels to be carried to the credit of the Fund.

15.—If the subscriptions do not realise sufficient for the advertized money and expenses, a proportionate reduction will be made.

16.—The Stewards have power to postpone the race in case of unfavourable weather or other cause of absolute necessity.

17.—All horses not previously aged and registered by the Stewards of the Calcutta or Bombay Turf Clubs or the stewards of the Hyderabad Meeting, will be aged by the stewards or some person appointed by them. All Galloways and Ponies, 6 years and aged, to be measured by the Stewards of the Calcutta or Bombay Turf Club, or the Stewards of the Hyderabad Meetings, or the other Officials appointed before Calcutta, Bombay or Hyderabad Meetings and have run at the meetings need not be remeasured. All others will have to be brought up for measurement.

18.—All horses got foaled and reared in H. H. Nizam's Dominions to run in all races in the same class as Arabs.

19.—Horses landed in India direct from England or the Colonies within 12 months of the 1st day of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. In all races, except Handicaps and Selling Races, within 9 months 5 lbs., within 6 months 9 lbs., within 3 months 12 lbs.

20.—Owners can claim the stable or horse in all Lotteries. No alterations in the Lottery books after the Lottery is closed and no division of a horse under 5 allowed in the books.

21.—Lottery accounts will be made up daily, and losers of Rs. 500 and upwards are liable to be called upon to settle up with the Secretary before they will be permitted to take part in any further Lottery or run a horse in any race. The Secretary can also demand cash payment for tickets taken or horses purchased in any Lottery, should any person not be liable, the Secretary can refuse to enter the defaulter's name for tickets, or take his bid in any subsequent Lottery.

22.—Cash only will be taken in payment of accounts.

23.—A day will be fixed for the settling of all accounts, and any one failing to settle on that date will be treated as a defaulter.

24.—Any owner of horses galloped on the course after it has been closed by the Secretary shall not be allowed to start a horse during the meeting and any Jockey galloping horses on the course when closed will be debarred from riding during the meeting or fined Rs. 100 at the discretion of the Stewards.

25.—The term "Winners" with reference to those liable to carry extra weight or to be excluded from a race shall apply only to winners of races to which R. 200 and upwards is added: in Pony races read R 100.

26.—When penalties are imposed for Winners of seasons, the current season unless specially mentioned, is not taken into account. No penalties to be imposed for winning handicaps or selling races, or close races in Sky or Gymkhana Meetings.

27.—No allowance for mares and geldings in selling races, weight for inch, or handicaps. Half surplus over declared value to go to the fund and half to the second horse.

28.—Hali Sicca Currency (N. B.—The assay rate of exchange is Govt. Rs. 100 = H. S. Rs. 116-4 the Bazaar rate varies from 113 to 124). All payments will be made at the rate of exchange of the day.

When special penalties are imposed on winners of races to which a certain sum is added, the amount specified, independent of currency, will be taken in to account.

29. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points not involving abstract questions of racing Law regarding which an appeal can be made to Calcutta Turf Club Stewards.

30.—Any 3 of the Stewards to form a quorum for the transaction of any business connected with the meeting.

31.—It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the *Honorary Secretary*, Hyderabad Races, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, and not to any one by *name*.

All telegrams must be confirmed by letter.

M. H. WILKINSON,
Hon. Secy.

Hyderabad, Deccan, May 26, 1882.

THE SALT DUTY.

PROBABLY no one will be surprised to learn that the great rise in the rate of consumption of salt, which took place immediately after the reduction of duty, has not been sustained. The rise was greater than the most sanguine advocates of reduction had anticipated, and was, indeed, so great that had no reaction set in, Government would have been a decided gainer by the surrender of eight annas a maund. It is probable that, in anticipation of a steadily growing consumption, dealers in salt bought so largely as for a time to overstock the markets, and it is believed that large quantities of Sambhur salt remain on hand. The market may very soon right itself if no other depressing influence is affecting it. But an impression appears to prevail that Government intends to re-impose the remitted duty. This impression may, perhaps, be owing to the talk there has been of using the salt tax as a fiscal reserve. But, as we observed the other day, the tax cannot be used as a fiscal reserve so long as the reduction effected causes a considerable increase of consumption. The fact of a large increase of consumption would rather furnish an argument in favour of a further lowering of the duty. And, as a matter of fact, we have excellent authority for stating that the Government has not the slightest intention of increasing the salt tax. Whether or not a time may come in the future, when, with the tax at a very low normal limit, and with greatly increased prosperity among the masses, this source of revenue may be useful as a fiscal reserve, is at present a question which the public may fairly consent to leave longing to the region of theoretical finance. It is not a present practical question, and while there is certainly no present intention of raising the tax, the probability is that it will have to be still further lowered before it could be usefully tapped even in a financial emergency. As to the immediate success of the recent reduction, there can be no doubt as to its reality, but its extent must for some months remain uncertain. It is real in two directions. The people are certainly getting cheaper salt, and consumption is tending to compensate the fall in the duty. But it is not all benefit of the reduction has yet ...ours...re it ...profession that the ...ed to ...

BENGAL.

PRESENT TO THE ZOO.—His Majesty the King of Oudh, it appears, has offered as a present to the Zoological Gardens seven tigers belonging to him, and which are now at Mr. Ballerge's *menagerie*.—*Englishman*.

AN INDIAN STUDENT.—We are informed that Mr. Arthur Younger, a Calcutta student studying Medicine at Edinburgh, has gained the "Oaus Dunlop Scholarship" of £100 a year and tenable for three years. One of the conditions of the Scholarship is that at least a year be spent in visiting the Continental Hospitals. It is the first time that the Scholarship has been carried off by an Indian student.—*Englishman*.

THE HOOGHLY DEFENCES.—A few months ago we drew attention to the state of Fulta Fort, a neglected earthwork on the low north-eastward of Fulta Point, perhaps some day destined to form a strong item in the defences of Calcutta against a hostile fleet advancing up the Hooghly from the sea. We learn that a moderate amount of expenditure has been sanctioned—a drib'et of the sum required to put the Fort in order—for the construction of suitable accommodation for the men to be employed in the distant future in the task of mounting and working the guns—*en barbette*. A gateway on the east or land side of the fort is also in course of erection. The fort still remains garrisoned by its solitary chowkidar, and the wonder is how he survives the fevers which hang about Fulta and its neighbourhood.—*Pioneer*.

THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURT ACT.—The Code framed by the Judges of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, modifying the rules under the Civil Procedure Code which were extended for the purpose of working the Act, has been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in a few days. The rules framed by the Judges under the High Court, have been approved of, and will also appear in the *Gazette*. It is said that the appointment of Registrar of the Court rests entirely with the Government of Bengal, and the Judges of the Court have declined to recommend any of the twelve applicants for the post. Among the applicants are several barristers, attornies, and two pleaders of the Court. The gentleman considered most likely to get the appointment is a native barrister, as it is said the Government acting according to orders received from the Secretary of State for India, is bound to select a native from among the candidates.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

A DISTINGUISHED SCHABAR.—Sirdar Mooneeng "Bahadur" of the 1st Regt. N.I., to whom a grant of land yielding an income of Rs. 500 per annum was sanctioned by the Government of India, in recognition of his distinguished services during the Afghan Campaign, has selected certain arable lands in Vellore.—*Madras Times*.

THE HEBBANAAD MURDER.—A telegram from Ootacamund, 13th June, to the *Madras Mail*, states:—The preliminary enquiry held in connection with the Hebbanaad massacre, terminated late yesterday, in the committal of the accused to the Sessions, three of whom were charged with murder, and three with culpable homicide amounting to murder, the four remaining with abetting the offences. One prisoner is seriously ill. As part of the enquiry on Monday was held at Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE BALLIPULLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A correspondent at Cuddapah writes:—"With reference to the accident on the North-West Line of the Madras Railway, which occurred on the 19th ultimo, and in which several persons were seriously injured and two lives lost, I may mention that the Station Master of Ballipully was arrested shortly after the accident, while the guard D'Vaz, before hearing that a report had been made to the police, had rendered himself on the 6th instant at Pullumpet. In the absence of the Tahsildar of Pullumpet, an application was made, on behalf of D'Vaz to the officer in charge of the Police Station, to release him on bail, but it was refused. Subsequently the application was renewed to the Tahsildar, and in a letter form Camp Pondaloor, dated the 7th instant he informed the applicant that his application had been forwarded for the orders of Mr. Burrows, the District Magistrate, to whose file the case had been transferred. To-day, Mr. W. Elliot, Pleader, on behalf of Mr. D'Vaz, appeared before Mr. Burrows, and begged that his client might be released on bail. The application was granted, and defendant will be released to-morrow. The Native Station Master also, has followed suit, a very kind offer having been exhibited on behalf of D'Vaz by the Railway employés, who have come forward, in a most liberal manner, and have subscribed about Rs. 400 towards legal costs.—*Madras Mail*.

LOOKING THE COLOURS OF THE 39TH REGIMENT.—An extremely impressive little episode took place in the Arsenal, Madras, this morning, on the colours, of the 39th Regiment being finally lodged in their last resting place. A strong party was told off from the 2nd Battalion to the ceremony, marched at the head of the men about to be pensioned, who were also taking their arms to be received into store. The band accompanied them, playing "Auld Lang Syne." On nearing the main gateway to the Arsenal the marching and colour party were halted, the remainder of all ranks, about 400, were drawn up in line at open order, lining each side of the road to the Arsenal gate. The Stores passed through the party, and the colours were shouldered and marched through the ranks, who presented arms, the band at the same time playing "God save the Queen." At the foot of steps, the colours were taken charge of by Captain Mathias, who marched the lights, who were handed them over to Major Brereton, R. A., the Commissary of Ordnance, who was waiting this officer, the native officers of the Regiment were invited into the Arsenal to inspect and take a final look at the resting place of their old colours.—*Madras Mail*.

THE HON. W. HUDLESTON, C.S.I.

THE *Fort St. George Gazette* contains the following notification:—

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honorable William Hudleston, C.S.I., of his seat in Council, and of the Madras Civil Service, and to admit him to an annuity of £1,000 from this date. In accepting Mr. Hudleston's resignation of his seat in Council, the Government of Madras cannot refrain from recording the high sense which it entertains of the long and distinguished services rendered by Mr. Hudleston, and of the many proofs he has given of his ability and zeal and aptitude for the public service. Mr. Hudleston has been for many years filled the most important post, including that of President of the Council of the Presidency and Governor. His Excellency the Governor in Council deems it due to that very eminent public officer to place on record the high sense which the Government entertains of the advantage which it, and the community at large, have derived from his great abilities. His retirement has been several fatal cases of heat apoplexy, one having occurred on Sunday, and one being a Color-Sergeant of the Highlanders who was found by a picket of his regiment lying dead in a drain. We understand, also, that cholera broke out in the Railway workshops on Sunday, when several natives were attacked and all work had to be suspended. Until the rainy season fairly sets in we must anticipate a steady increase in our mortality-bills. We can only express the hope that the rains may not be unduly deferred—as they are now about due.—*Express*.

THE ANJUMAN-I-PUNJAB AND THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Punjab held on ... tions, dra... to answer ... Punjab, w... ed that they had dealt with 24 out of the 72 questions asked. The resolutions merely outlined the policy recommended by the Sub-Committee, and are, in substance, as follows:—

That the Society sees with pleasure a prospect of the official fulfilment of the educational despatch of 1854, and will endeavour to afford all the help in its power to the scheme by encouraging the spirit of private educational enterprise.

That the Society advocates the placing of the promotion and supervision of education under a "popular board," and suggests that the Senate of the Punjab University College is a fit body for this purpose.

That if the Senate undertook the examinations of the Middle Schools, these examinations might be made more natural steps towards the entrance and other examinations of the College (which are conducted by that body) than they are at present.

That local bodies, consisting of official and non-official Europeans and natives, can best manage and inspect the schools of the Punjab.

That district inspections may for the present be retained.

That the basis of primary instruction should be Urdu for the Mahomedans, Hindi for the children of Brahmins, Khatris, and Arora, and in the districts in which it is the real vernacular; and Gurmukhi for the Sikhs.

That religious instruction is necessary, and should be taught during the first hour by religious men of the various denominations.

That the educational cess be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it is levied.

That agricultural schools should be instituted, and Oriental and European methods taught side by side.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

MANIPUR AND BURMAH.

WE understand that a good part of the survey of the new boundary between Manipur and Burmah has been already completed, and the results produced in a rough tracing, though the work of Major W. F. Badgley, to the south of Kongal Thanna, has not as yet been included in the tracing. The boundary runs from a point on the Numna river a few miles south of Kongal, thence east to the Malayu Hills, a river called the Telngen; thence north to the source of that river, and then east along a low range of hills connecting Malayu and Argechting, to the source of a stream which flows northwards to discharge its waters into the Najawga river. Then along this stream to the point where it intersects the Kosome Range, and thence north along that range.

Owing to the scarcity in their own country and the [illegible] upon them by the Tsaubs of Samjok and the Burmese Government, a very large number of Kookies have, during the last month, emigrated into and settled down quietly on the Manipur State, where they feel assured of being able to live in peace and quiet. Amongst the emigrants is Tonglu, the principal Chief in Sahte, who, after a good deal of persuasion, has been induced to abandon his present village and, with all his people, move further westward into Manipur. By this migration they will be further removed from the influence of the Burmese, and may probably settle down into peaceable subjects of the Manipur State. When once settled in Manipur he and his tribe will most likely give up their habit of raiding upon the subjects of the Manipur Raja, in which they have so often of late indulged.—*English man*.

CEYLON TEAS.

YESTERDAY (June 9) at Messrs. Robinson and Dunlop's offices, Mr. Maclaren, of the Calcutta firm of Messrs. William Moran & Co., tea and indigo brokers, tasted and valued a good number of samples of Ceylon teas, in the presence of the agents of the properties where the teas were grown and made. None of the teas were valued under Is. 2d., some as high as 2s. and even 2s. 4d. The samples tasted on this occasion were the first which have yet to learn in Ceylon in *making* tea: many of the samples showed under or over fermentation, and one sample was declared to be nearly approaching vinegar in flavour, through the over-zeal of the native in charge on the part of the proprietor who was present. There were also many instances of over firing. Much satisfaction was expressed at the information so kindly given by Mr. Maclaren, whose long practical experience in the manufacture of tea generally entitles his opinions to the deference they merit with in Calcutta. Mr. Maclaren thinks very highly of the future of Ceylon teas if their growing and making become a primary consideration, and are not made secondary to coffee and cinchona.—*Ceylon Times*.

TENNIS COSTUMES.

TENNIS-DRESSES are very pretty this summer, and I fear that men will have more cause than ever to wonder how women and girls can manage to run and fly about as they do with their waists so tightened in. The prevalence of belts is one cause of the continued mischief. There is a peculiarity about these that every one must have noticed. There is never a hole quite in the right place. One is too tight, and the next too loose. Where is the girl who prefers the loose hole to the tight one in clasping the belt? And out of every twenty will drag the buckle into the tight hole, even if they squeeze themselves into an almost breathless condition in so doing.

Pompadour sateens make the prettiest tennis dresses for girls, and are sold in some brilliant colour, if in a very moderate quantity, is in excellent taste. The tints of the sateens are, as a rule, very delicate and soft. Pale pinks and pale blues alternate with Madonna blues and lightest shades of mauve. For the tennis ground these may be occasionally seen, like wines over-iced by unskilful butlers, in which the flavour almost disappears. At a little distance, however, the effect of the design of these contrasts vividly, and the softness of the colours with each other and are lost, presenting a buried appearance. A golden sateen of some good, rich, deep colour soon sets this right. Take, for instance, the case of a pompadour sateen in which the palest blue stripes alternate with—others of palest green, with a floral garland running at random over both. A pale gold sateen of the same tint as the yellow collar of peacock blue silk or plush, and hang on her arm a dainty little pouch of the same material. If she be artist enough, she may paint a spray of apple-blossom or wild rose and forget-me-not upon both, thus producing upon the deeper blue the soft, pale hues of the sateen.

A brunette may wear a sateen with a mauve ground, approaching white in its pallor, and if her skin be dark and rich, and she be not afraid of colour, that a collar of deep reddish orange or a handkerchief of that tint loosely knotted round her throat, will impart a gipsy-like brilliance to her colouring and picturesqueness to her whole appearance.

The real secret of dress has yet to be discovered. The truth is, that nothing makes up for the present impossibility of pockets in feminine garmenture. Pockets meant to hold anything protrude in front in an unsightly manner. The ideal pocket would be large, capacious, and conveniently accessible pocket was just within reach of the right hand, its whereabouts being well-known to the owner, but veiled from the pickpocket by the voluminous folds of the dress that fell over it, are gone long since. The flimsy apron pockets allow the balls to jump out, from the action of the knees in running—if they do not, indeed, let them do worse, *i. e.*, jump up in unaccompanied proximity to the face.

"Where can all those silk handkerchiefs of mine have vanished to?" was a question asked last summer by one of those dear old gentlemen who go through the world with their eyes shut to everything but their newspaper and the prospect of England "going to the dogs." His daughters, who never could succeed in making their allowance cover their expenses, had first persuaded him to buy a good supply of silk handkerchiefs of highly artistic tints; and had then calmly appropriated them and made them into tennis aprons, which they wore before the rightful owner's eyes every afternoon, without his discovering their identity with his purchase. So amenable is conscience to a certain kind of training, that the guilty persons not only heard the above question asked, more than once, without a blush, but actually allowed their unconscious parent to swear at the laundress, whom he supposed to be the delinquent.

Two of these handkerchiefs make an apron. Unreconstructed dress that these contain sufficient material for two aprons. The apron that made most impression upon me was of a beautiful shade of salmon-colour, just verging upon terra-cotta, sufficiently to suggest it, but no more. The small frill round the top of the shoulders, and was curving out in a hollow in front. The silk made pretty soft gathers at the waist, and the pockets also were gathered throughout, being finished at the top with a piece of elastic run through the narrow hem that finished the double frill of silk; these pockets readily closed upon the imprisoned balls, keeping them in durance until needed.

The adoption of any particular costume for tennis is unlikely in this country. It is all very well for men, who can so readily change their dress, that they think nothing of doing so half-a-dozen times a day to wear a special tennis suit; but a woman has so many small items to change, that only the entire tennis and match-players are likely to follow the masculine example.

The newest tennis gloves are perforated for ventilation, an improvement which experienced players will appreciate.—*Truth*.

LA BOXE.

"THE serious study of the low kick is recommended especially to those who are of a certain age, or of low stature, or who labour under other disadvantages of form, such as fat or heaviness." So observes M. Charlemont in his "L'Art de la Boxe Française." A kinder advice to such persons would perhaps be to "leave it alone," but even so it is worth while spending a little time in following up the observation. The low kick, then, we find, is one of those most to be feared. It is easy, rapid, has great power, and astonishes the adversary; as it well may it, as M. Charlemont tells us, it breaks the shin-bone when well delivered.

French boxing is, says this "professor," above all a natural art of defence for which every resource of the body must be brought into play, some part or the invention. Arms and legs, fist, feet, and head are all allowable. In a street-fight there are no rules. A French crowd backs the fine old English bent for "seeing fair play." Each tries all he knows on the other, and the victory sets the master right. The English in their system of boxing have, it is true, brought the use of the arms and fists to perfection; but then they look on the legs and feet merely as a kind of springs to be used for advancing on the adversary or getting away from his blows. In the *savate*, on the other hand, the Parisian rough makes the leg and foot the chief weapons, using the hands only for defence. Charles Lecour, "the creator of French boxing, combined the great principles of combining the two, and produced that splendid triumph, that supreme elaboration, French boxing." It is [illegible] Dumas the Elder that speaks in his "Filles, Lorettes et Courtisanes," Lecour went to England "without telling them who he was," and took lessons as an ordinary pupil from Swift and Adams, "the two first boxers in London." (Was it he or Ducros that tried a kick at Owen Swift—the hardest hitter of the day—and broke his leg?) He called—and was promptly swung by the leg, according to a legend, out of the ring?)

The heyday of French boxing was between 1815 and 1855; when Lecour and his brother Hubert gave public exhibitions at the Circus, and Lebeucher of Rouen [illegible] Paris, to was singlestick followed for seve... Montesquieu, afterwards turne... Jour's "English blow w... kick tremendo... painter, who gave lessons in sparring in his evenings, and was the only Frenchman who could stand up to English pugilists. "Once to everybody's astonishment, it was a draw between him and the celebrated Cribb," who had settled down in Paris. What has "Fistiana" to say to this? Raunbaud, a journeyman baker, was a public favourite until he was challanged and beaten by Vigneron, the man-cannon, whose height and colossal strength made him a formidable adversary, although he was awkward and wanted quickness. Charlemont, a young soldier, was a pupil of his, and made his first appearance twenty years ago. Four years later he beat Hubert Lecour, and afterwards taught boxing and singlestick in many regiments of the French army. His master, Vigneron, having broken his back at Boulogne doing the cannon trick, Charlemont took his discharge and opened a gallery in the Latin Quarter of Paris. He now professes his noble art at Brussels and he also claims to have picked all that was best out of the methods of Lecour and Vigneron. As this new school is perfection, both the *savate* and English boxing come in for harsh knocks in his treatise. In the *savate*, we are instructed, the guard was very low, the legs wide apart, the hands forward and open; and the fighting consisted principally of kicks, the object being to disable the assailant's foot. Chest and flank kicks were unknown, and there was no nearer approach to a first blow than an under-slap with the open hand to the opponent's nose when he was about to launch forward. This was called giving a musette." When the *savate* was part of a liberal education, fifty years ago, the professor most in vogue was one Michel Pisseux, who taught the Duke of Orleans and Lord Seymour, and whose [illegible] are sometimes the Vicomte d'Aulnis" sketches under the name of Casseux, as a man of about thirty-six, with a leaden-coloured face marked with small pox, knotty fingers and a bull neck. The many kicks and the rapid loose motions recalled the arms of the old telegraphs. This man was the terror of the Courille, as they used to call the northern faubourgs of Paris, full of publics and cafés, in which, as now, the Toms and Jerries of the day, both French and English, resorted to "see life."

As to our own system of fisticuffs, we have it on the authority of Dumas that it is the *savate* of England. Charlemont says it is more a trial of endurance than a display of skill. There is no counting of hits; he who can take most blows is generally the winner. But the professor stoops so far as to give some of the rules for the benefit of such of the pupils as do not care to have their ribs knocked in; and a passage quite rapt in its intensity tells us that since French boxing has been invented "the perfidious fist of perfidious Albion need no longer be feared. That which the fists of the 'beaten of Waterloo' could not formerly attain to, the foot now accomplishes with a grace, an elegance, and a certainty which [illegible] of consequences." Another method trust to one foot alone; for the author [illegible] his pupils that many English [illegible] are back to [illegible] that the forward leg has no grip of the ground, and that the whole weight of the boxer has to do is to duck and lay hold of that leg with one hand, while with the other he hits out at the face or the ribs; or, better still, he can seize the leg and throw his opponent heavily to the ground with his head. We learn also that we have a second and quite separate division of our insular science which is called *boxe sparring*, in which padded gloves are used, and the sport which is truly national is "la boxe simple."

All the mysteries of "la boxe francaise" are exhibited in this treatise, in sixty-five very well-drawn groups accompanied by plain and intelligible descriptions. There are five distinct kicks and two parries to all these. To avoid the low kick, the forward leg aimed at is either lifted or drawn back. Or there are the high stop-kicks at the body with the threatened leg, which are met by a corresponding kick of the professor to fist-blows aimed at the face. The third sort of parry is stooping and picking up the kicking leg with the left hand, pulling it hard forward, letting go, and simultaneously delivering a fist-blow that is almost certain to obtain a knock down. The horizontal kick is parried with a blow of the fist on the shin-bone near the ankle, thus diverting the leg outwards; and at the same moment the adversary must spring on and get well home with the fists. Or the kicking foot, if the right, is seized inside with the left hand turned outwards. To escape from this grip it is only necessary to throw the body back, when the unpinioned right hand draw back the leg. "The strongest hand and wrist are powerless to prevent this movement." But the seizure with the left hand as described should be followed up at once by clasping the right round the body, and at the same time a vigorous kick should be administered to the calf of the remaining leg of the adversary. A fall is almost certain; but before there is time to give this kick the man whose leg is caught should have recovered his equilibrium, violently thrown his antagonist, and hammer away with the fists at his undefended face and neck—finally using the imprisoned leg, if it still remain so, for a spasmodic kick in the body. The generally each of liberation; but if all fails, he must throw himself rapidly on the ground on his hands, and with the free leg attack the opponent violently where he can. This is certainly a ground in the second best position, where there is no help but to get up and [illegible] ground.

Fist-blows are an indispensable complement of French boxing;" but there are only three: the straight hit at the face, guarded as with ot; the blow at the ribs, which, vigorously dealt, "takes away all the breath of the adversary, and sends a man out of time" (this is the blow for short men to employ); and the third is the horizontal semi-circular blow, which requires more skill than strength, given with a round inward swing of the right and "with thus introducing upon the deeper blue the soft, pale a round inward swing of the right and "with thus introducing upon the deeper blue the soft, pale jaw. This is said to be extremely formidable. The best height and weight for French boxing are about 5 ft. 6 in. and 11 stone. Over those figures there is less quickness and greater advantage in the attack. Smaller men are more rapid, and better fitted for defence. For a set-to in "la boxe frangaise" buff-leather padded slippers are required, as well as the ordinary boxing-gloves.

SECRET OF SOLAR HEAT.

DR. SIEMENS's speculations upon solar energy, as lately set forth before the Royal Society, are a little too abstruse for ordinary mortals to be able to form any opinion as to their probability. It is, however, satisfactory to find so respectable an authority expressing a conviction that there is no probability of the sun's ever going out. For Dr. Siemens's theory is that the light and heat of the sun are produced by the power of the great orb to attract to its polar surfaces certain of the heavier gases with which he conceives the stellar spaces to be filled. It sucks in small quantities of the oxygen, nitrogen, carbonic and other gaseous bodies, which, as they approach the surface of the sun, are condensed to a degree which renders them intensely hot, and finally causes them to burst into flame. There is nothing lost in nature, and the combustion of the gases merely combines them into aqueous vapour, carbonic oxide, and other compound bodies, which centrifugal force carry to the planetary zone, and thence fling off again into space. Here they would become attenuated, and under the influence of the sun's rays would be resolved into their original elements, ready again to be drawn into the polar surfaces of the mighty luminary, and begin the process all over as before. Thus the solar light and heat are explained to be the outcome of a never-ending process, moving in a circle, and keeping the sun's fires burning. Dr. Siemens thinks that if this hypothesis should prove to be correct, we should no longer be impressed with the idea of prodigious waste through the dissipation of energy into space, but rather with the idea of a powerful self-sustaining action capable of perpetuating solar radiation to the remotest future." We are thus in no danger whatever of suddenly finding that the sun has gone out, and as we have already been re-assured with regard to a recent intimation that we were all about to be roasted, there seems really no reason why we should not enjoy our sunshine this spring with calm serenity.—*Globe*.

PLATO JOHNSON ON ELECTRICITY.

"SPEAKIN' ob 'lectricity," said the Rev. Plato Johnson in a moment of confidence to our special reporter, "it 'pears to me dat dere ought to be some way foun' out so dat you need'n come into personal contact wid de current. Mr. Edison tole me it can't go froo glass; but den, don't yer see, a man can't cork hisself up in a glass bottle all de time, so he need'n be struck wid lightnin'. De fac' is, an' dat's wat I tole Mr. Edison, 'lectricity, in de present stage ob progress, is like a wild hoss ob de prairy: he was nebber caught, he nebber has to be harness on him yet. Now puttin' de harness on is a job wat not ebberybody is willin' to undertake. You 'proach de front end ob de hoss wid de kindest intentions, wid a bridle in yer hand, an', unless yer wants to be kicked into kingdom come, you'll 'main outside. Still, you find a look in his eyes dat don't give you de 'pression dat he returns yer 'fection. You muss be able to step about putty lively, 'cos a animule ob dat kind can't be druv roun an' 'round at his present ole odder end, de total 'pravity end, in de twinklin' ob an eye, an' of he does, wy, you is likely to fin' yerself wrabbin' froo space like a 'spress train behin' time, an' 'ven you land on de odder side de fence you is mity glad somebody pick dat fence up an' put it down 'tween you an' dat hoss. You feel as though you wish dat hoss had nebber been born, or as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 16.

THE Bank of England return is again very favourable, showing an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities of 2 per cent., and in the open market money is cheaper at ½ per cent. under the Bank minimum. This, however, seems to be the result mainly of the general dulness in trade, and does not look like fostering increased activity at the moment, although the effect ultimately must be in that direction, unless political complications intervene to exercise an adverse influence.

In the London Stock markets Reuter's quotations exhibit no change whatever, Consols being still given at 100½ and French Rentes at 100½. Rupee Paper and Indian Bank shares are also unaltered.

In General Produce Linseed is reported firm and partially dearer for Calcutta sorts. Coffee is dull and 2s. per cwt. lower for Mid-Plantation at 64s. About Wheat Reuter says nothing, but private advices call the market lower and still tending downwards. At the London Skin Sales Sheep Skins are said to be in good demand at an advance of ¼d. to 1d. per lb.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady at previous prices, but the Liverpool Cotton market still keeps wonderfully firm, the day's sales yesterday being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which the comparatively large proportion of 2,500 bales were Surats. In spot prices the only change is an advance of 1-16d. in Good Dhollera, and Americans arrive are quoted 1-64d. higher. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 12 3-16 cents., and September shipment is 1 point higher at 11·92 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports give the following comparisons :—

	1882	1881	1880
Thursday's Receipts.....	2,000	3,500	2,000
Six days'	17,000	23,000	15,000

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling has been somewhat irregular. In the morning buying rates looked easier, and in one quarter 3 months' Credits were done to a small extent at 1s. 8 5-32d., but later 3-16d. was the lowest figure obtainable. For Bank Bills exactly the reverse was the case. Demand was placed at 1s. 7 31-32d. and telegraphic, September-October delivery, at 1s. 7 15-16d.; but at the close the quotations are 1-32d. worse for buyers. The source of such steadiness as was apparent later in the day was from Calcutta, where things seem a trifle firmer than here all round; but at the same time, there is nothing even there to counteract the extreme weakness in the general situation. It would only be going over our ground to recapitulate the arguments we have instanced so frequently of late, but we still adhere to our opinion that the exchangeable value of the rupee, on its merits, ought now to be nearer 1s. 7½d. than 1s. 8d. The former figure may not be reached, but if not, it will only be at the expense of the market later on. In other words, we may afterwards remain in the neighbourhood of 1s. 8d., when the course of trade, apart from Government guidance in the matter of Council drawings, might warrant 1s. 8½d. Closing quotations for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 8 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	213	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at ½ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 7-16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady in the morning, but buyers withdraw later in the day after receipt of the political telegrams, and our quotations, though unchanged, are to a great extent nominal. We call Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109.

SHARES, although not active, are fairly steady. Banks are unaltered, Bank of Bombay being at Rs. 797½. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 845. Press Companies are quiet, and in one or two cases a shade lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are firm, with a pretty general improvement of Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per share. Bombay-Baroda trading Co's. shares have advanced to Rs. 2,650, Prince of Wales Fire Insurance to Rs. 1,125.

COTTON has again been for all practical purposes a blank day. Export buyers can find little suitable stuff in which to operate, and for such as there is holders ask rates quite beyond home values. Nominally we call prices unchanged.

WHEAT is quiet but firm at previous prices, say Rs. 33 for No. 1 White, and other qualities in proportion. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 5-7, Rapeseed firm at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. for yellow Gazerut.

FREIGHTS evince no tendency to improvement. For Liverpool by Cargo we quote 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d., and by Cape 37s. 6d. to 40s. Even these figures do not bring out much cargo, and a large proportion of the business doing is compulsory to fill up engagements.

PIECE-GOODS offer no new feature for remark. Steadiness is the best that can be said of the market, with, perhaps, a rather more hopeful feeling as to the future.

COALS are quiet at unaltered prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Ratos.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	3p. 3m.	1275
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Byculla Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Cavajee Land &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	815
Worli Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 9	230

* For distribution.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Columbian, 1,401 tons, Captain G. W. Baldwin, will sail to-day for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo, and 150 deck passengers.

THE steamer King Arthur, 1,067 tons, Captain G. Hart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah and Perim with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers.

THE steamer Linhope, 1,509 tons, Captain D. Blacklaw, will sail to-day for London with a general cargo and Charles and Mary Newborn and four children as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain A. Calder sailed yesterday for Karrachee, Moh a general cargo and Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanjee and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arcot, 1,132 tons, Captain G. De Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (4th May) via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Britten, Mr. Redman, Mrs. Clarke, and deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Verona, 1,984 tons, Captain E. Ashdown, arrived in harbour yesterday from China &c., with China mail and the following passengers :—From Singapore to London.—Mr. Dyer, Mr. Charles Burley, and Mr. Thomas Gardner. From Yokohama to Bombay.—Major and Mrs. Court. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Lieut. Sippon. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. Seriffa, two natives, and Mr. Francisco. From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. Wood, Mr. McGlashan, and Surg. Cosgrave. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Surg. Fraser, Col. and Mrs. Caldwell, and Mr. J. Ivy.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Rosetta, 2,136 tons, Captain E. Barlow, will sail to-day for China, &c., with China mail, and cargo of 1,401 chests opium and cargo and the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitney.—Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Grand and two children, and Mr and Mrs. Jas. Grand and three children. For Shanghai.—Mr. A. Abraham Serradaile. For Hongkong.—Mr. Sax Lang, Mr. Ah Sing, Mr. Ly Sung, Mr. J. Merjeebhoy, Mr. C. Byramjee, Mr Dadabhoy, and Mr. J. Petit. For Melbourne.—Two gentlemen, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cheesley and infant, Mr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Learmouth, and Mr. H. Madden and four servants.

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commander.	From.
Verona (s)	Ashdown ...	Shanghai, May 20.
King Arthur (s)	Hogg	Jeddah, June 3.
Arcot (s)	Clarke	London, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
Bhundara (s)	Phillips	Calcutta.
Macedon	Jones	Bremerhaven.
Calcutta (s)	Calder	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Columbian, Baldwin, to Aden and Jeddah.
Steamer Linhope, Blacklaw, to London.
Steamer Rosetta, Barlow, to China, &c.

The steamer Edwin, to Hull, was entered for loading to-day.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

June 12.—Schooner Paydie.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Order (8)—4 puncheons whiskey. Treacher and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1,400 bundles sheet iron, Ramchunder Mavji and Co., 14 packages paint of sorts, 75 drums and 25 drums fur etine and 1 package pure Nuzarally Sonally and Co., 25 drums and 4 packages paints, Tyrrally Chandaseheads earthenware, Nanjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cases toys, S. Cursetjee Major; 30 cases for the Bombay Club; 12 cases champagne. Order.

Cases soap, Essoofally Sumsoodin.

FROM TRIESTE.

cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudumsey.
Case glassware, Khakeebhoy Pudumsey.

FROM MARSEILLES.

52,300 tiles, F. Muraglia and Co.

FROM GENOA.

14 cases marbles, F. Muraglia and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Order, casks sherry wine, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Walter, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Malegaum.
Seward, Surg.-Major, from leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 15.

Stevens, Major, 3rd Bombay L. C., on leave, from Rajkote.
Wadeson, Lieut., Kings' Own Borderers, on duty, from Dugshai.

JUNE 16.

Fraser, Dy. Surg.-Genl., from leave, from Australia.
Caldwell, Lieut.-Col., S. W. Borderers, from leave, from Australia.
Rippon, Lieut., the Buffs, from leave, from Hongkong.
Walker, Bt. Col. Col and Major, R. A., on duty, from Dum Dum.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 16.

Stevens, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Madras L. C., on leave to Poona.
Stevens, Major, 3rd Bombay L. C., on leave, to Poona.
Wadeson, Lieut., Kings Own Borderers, on duty, to Sirur.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

55-81—Crawford and R—Tejbhan Tulsidas and another vs Gulam Mahomed Hajee and another—J. and H., and H. C. and L.—Part heard.

For investigation under sec. 408 and 502 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

In person—Seha Lilla Arjun vs Bhunsalee Davidas Mitha and others.

In person—Toolseedas Amichund vs Jankeesons.

358-80—In person—Rai Heerbai vs John Mahomed Khairuddina and another.

In person—Shaik Abdool Rahimanbin Shaik Survun vs Shaik Mahomedin Shaik Hajee Moosavun.

In person—Purshanundas Anundjee vs Sobharam Mathooradas and another.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for probate of the Will of Muggunchund Ghellachund, deceased, Jefferson B. and D.—Choonibow, widow of the deceased, vs Ruttonchund Ghellachund—Mucfarlane and K.

Petition for probate of the Will of Seibai, widow of Thucker Shamjee Korjee, deceased; R. M. Sayani—Ookerda Damjee, Premjee Cooverjee, Heerjee Kessowjee and Moojee Sowjee vs Damodhur Khimjee, Vussonjee Khimjee, and Daval Khimjee—Smith and F.

LONG CAUSES.

380-80—Hearn, C. and L—Dhanjee Chagnar vs Runsordas Hunsraj and another—R. M. Sayani.

191-80—Shapurjee and T—Lowjee Nanjee and another vs Nowja Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others—Macfarlane and K.

681-78—Tobin and R—Bhana Lalla vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

526-78—Tobin and R—Hajeebhoy Jamal vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

172-79—Tobin and R—Hajeebhoy Jamal vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.
Established 1860.

THE steamer Helios has just ARRIVED in Bombay with a Special Consignment of the world-renowned iron-frame PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE in solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square.....	Rs. 675
Sympathetic	,, 750
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,350

Easy and advantageous terms by yearly purchase or hire system on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay, May 1, 1882. Sole Agents.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE

AND

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.

HARRIS & LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,

(Next to the Oriental Bank

BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES and the LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

LINDE—At Calcutta, June 13, the wife of F. E. C. Linde, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWNE—BUDDEN—June 7, at Almora, Arthur George Frederic Browne, Lieutenant, 3rd Gourkhas, to Kate Fisher, daughter of Rev. J. H. Budden, London Missionary Society.

DEATHS.

DYSON—May 19, on board the P. and O. Steamship off Deccan Cape Trafalgar, Adelaide Julia, wife of John Dyson, Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur, Oudh, aged 36 years.

FANTHOME—June 12, at Lucknow, Agnes Agatha, wife of J. A. Fanthome, Auctioneer.

SHEARD—June 9, at Pachmarhi, Lieutenant C. G. Sherard, Adjutant, 13th Regiment, M. N. I., aged 25 years 6 months and 22 days.

CALENDAR—JUNE, 1882.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter .....June 23rd .... 10h. 32·6m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
		H.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	.....	5	25·6	37 0	3f a 5 47m
					6 43
Sun. 18	2nd Sunday after Trinity	5	25·6	37 0	29m 6 24m
					0 a 1 30 a
Mon. 19	English Mail expected.	5	25·6	37 1	9m 6 57m
				1	44 a 7 56 a
Tu. 20	.....	5	25·6	37 1	48m 7 29m
				2	18 a 8 34 a
Wed 21	.....	5	25·6	37 2	28m 8 2m
				2	54 a 9 14 a
Thr. 22	.....	5	26·6	37 3	10m 8 37m
				3	25 a 9 56 a
Fri. 23	.....	5	26·6	38 3	56m 9 11m
				4	0 a 10 44 a
Sat. 24	St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day.	5	26·6	38 4	30 10 6m
				4	57 a 11 35 a

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TRUTH."—We cannot afford space for the ventilation of a caste dispute.

"GANGES."—1. Apply to the Government publishing Department. 2.—Messrs. Thacker and Co.

"M. F. A."—Received.

"THREE LETTERS."—Held over.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

THE statement that Russia has enrolled forty-seven thousand Turkomans at Askabad for service in the Russian army ought not to be accepted as implying that Russia is about to form an actual Turkoman *corps d'armée*. The so-called "enrolment" simply means that after enumerating the population of the newly-acquired territory a proportion of forty-seven thousand have been found eligible for the conscription. That the Turkomans thus enrolled will ever be called on to serve in the ranks of the Russian army depends upon a multitude of considerations which it is hardly worth while, at this moment, to examine. When Russia has subjugated a fresh Central Asian tribe, she invariably enrolls the males for military service. In view of the vast military reservoir which Russia is constantly increasing, and whose resources she hopes some day to utilise for her own benefit, it is important to know precisely the nature of the men, and the extent of the racial connections of the tribes, which she is steadily absorbing. In drawing upon the Turkomans at Askabad, Russia is recruiting from the Tekkes, a race whose extent and numbers are perhaps too little understood among us. Who are the Tekkes? What is their country? What is their history? The answers to these questions may enable the public to forecast more clearly the course of Russo-Asiatic politics for the next year or two. The name Tekke is frequently used in a sense which to the mind of the speaker or writer does not convey half the significance of the word. First, as to the Tekke country. Let us take as our point of departure, Khojah Saleh, the point at which the Afghan boundary turns off south-westwards from the Oxus. From Khojah Saleh to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea the distance, as the crow flies, is a thousand miles. From Krasnovodsk to Kizil Arvat the distance is two hundred. And the country from Kizil Arvat to Khojah Saleh, that is to say four-fifths of the vast territory which lies between the Afghan border town and the inland sea, is dominated by the Tekke Turkomans. This, however, is only the length of the territory over which the Tekkes are scattered. In depth it extends from the Oxus banks south-wards, past Merve; past Sarrakhs even, once the debateable country which, for want of a better name, is called the Perso-Afghan border. But the Tekkes are also met, even at this very hour, within the northern boundary of Afghanistan, as this boundary is marked even on our best maps. The so-called "Afghan" country between the Oxus and the Khojah Saleh-Sarrakhs line on the one side and the Paropamisus range on the other is, ethnically, Turkoman,—Tekke. Balk, Shibsharghan, Andkoi, all Afghan towns, are in this the lowland portion of the tract. Maimenah and Herat are in the hilly or southern portion of it. Colonel Grodekor, "the Russian Burnaby," who is the great authority on the geography, topography, ethnology, and history of the Oxus-Paropamisus territory, tells us that the Tekkes, Russia's new subjects, are the terror of the whole land. The Tekkes even penetrate to almost within sight of Herat itself, which, according to our news, and upwards of a [illegible] The Tekkes, in a word, have been known to carry their ravages as far south as Ghain on Persian territory, a distance of seven hundred miles from their central position in the Merve oasis. Of course, the Tekkes are not the only Turkoman people in the great territory we have thus roughly described. The Sahr Turkomans and the Sariks have to be considered as well. But the Salors, the noblest of the Turkomans, as Vambery calls them, have for many years acknowledged the supremacy of the Tekkes; in fact, only a remnant of them exists nowadays, and that is at Merve, the Tekke capital. The Sariks live between Merve and the Herat border, but they are helpless against the Tekkes,—between whom and the Jamshedis, the "Afghan" people who live immediately to the north of Herat, there long has been a bitter and irreconcileable feud. The Russian pressure from the west must naturally produce a corresponding pressure by the Tekkes on their weaker neighbours to the east. A similar result, under somewhat different circumstances, was witnessed fifty years ago. The story is told by Colonel Petrosevitch, the "brave and scholarly" officer to whose memory General Skobeleff, at the Geok Tepe dinner, paid a generous soldier's tribute of admiration. Petrosevitch's narrative demonstrates, among other things, the point which we now wish to press upon our readers' attention, that the Akhal Tekkes, or the Tekkes of the West, and the Merve Tekkes, or the Tekkes of the East, are one and the same people; and that, ethnologically at least, the Russian Empire extends to this side of the Charendon boundary—that is, the Khojah Saleh Sarrakhs limit—and almost to the very gates of Herat.

The "Akhal" Tekkes became masters of the country known by that name in or about the year 1730; and they occupied it for a century. The Akhal oasis extends from Kizil Arvat to Gyaours, a distance of less than two hundred miles; Geok Tepe stands in the middle of it. The country is fairly well watered by a number of streams which run from the Kopet Dagh mountains towards the Turkoman steppe, and on the banks of which the Tekke settlements are established. The Akhal population is estimated at from thirty to forty thousand families, or say from 180,000 to 200,000 souls. Petrosevitch's description is especially interesting where he explains the effects of a [illegible] water-supply [illegible] the Tekke tribes eastwards. The country must have been very fertile in times when the Oxus flowing into the Caspian, received the Kopet Dagh rivers and streams as tributaries. Nowadays, however, the streams are lost, after a comparatively short course, in the sands and by evaporation. But the lands within the watered area are very productive, and with such skill as the Russians will no doubt bring to bear upon them, may be turned to valuable account. In 1830 a portion of the Akhal population migrated eastwards to the Tejend, the river which, rising in the southern slopes of the Paropamisus, flows past Herat; then, turning northwards, past Sarrakhs, and on to the Turkoman steppe, in the sands of which it disappears. Tejend, Sarrakhs, and Heri Rood are different names of this stream. The period of thirty years from the Tejend migration in 1830 to the year 1860, was one of incessant warfare between the Tekkes on one side, and the Khivans, Bokhariots, and Persians on the other. About the year 1845 the Tekkes occupied Sarrakhs; but they had not yet become masters of Merve, which since 1787 had been in the possession of the Sarik Turkomans. Twice between 1830 and 1856 were the Tejend Tekkes attacked by the Khan of Khiva, in retaliation for their repeated raids. On the first occasion the Khivan chief, Medemi Khan, captured Sarrakhs, and placed a Viceroy over the place. The Tekkes murdered the Viceroy, and next Medemi Khan himself, when he arrived, the second time, to punish the incorrigible robbers. Flushed by their successful defiance of Khiva, the Tekkes turned their arms against the Shah, to whom they professed allegiance; and two attempts were made by the Persians to annihilate them. The first was in or about 1856, by Feridoon, the Governor of Khorassan, who defeated the Sarrakhs Tekkes, and led a successful expedition against the Sariks at Merve. Feridoon's was a systematic attempt to extend Persian control over the Turkoman territory which—after twenty-four years—the Russians are now annexing. In another year, however, the Tekkes conducted a successful expedition against Merve, from which they expelled the Sariks; and they have remained masters of Merve ever since. "Their forays," says Petrosevitch, "became more extended and more terrible. They over-ran the whole of North-East Khorassan and the northern parts of Afghanistan. They even carried destruction to the district of Ghaine, four hundred and fifty miles south of Meshed and seven hundred and fifty from their own black dwellings on the Moorghab." The last attempt made by the Persians to coerce the Tekkes was in 1860, when they invaded the Merve oasis with an army of 12,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and thirty-three guns. The upshot of this campaign was that the Tekkes sold Persian captives in the slave markets of Khiva and Bokhara for ten rupees a head.

The pacification of the Western Tekke country may, as we have already suggested, be followed by increased restlessness in the east, in which case the country between Merve and Herat, along the valley of the Moorghab, will be seriously affected. Starting from Merve in the Herat direction, the chief Turkoman settlements along the river are Youletan, Khudjuk, Halaroon, Ak Tepe, and Penjdeh. Youletan is forty miles from Merve, and Penjdeh little more than a hundred; they are the extreme ends of the Sarik country, and the Sariks, though weaker than the Tekkes, are giving them incessant trouble. Of course, the Tekkes will retaliate, and the Russians—even if there were no questions of military strategy at issue—would step in to preserve the peace between them. Penjdeh is just on the northern side of the boundary marked as Afghan on the maps. The Jamshedi and Hazare country are on this side of the line. But, as we have intimated, the boundary is only imaginary; and, as "the Russian Burnaby," whom we have already quoted, tells us, the Jamshedis and Hazaris are continually raiding into Turkoman territory. The Jamshedi head-quarters are at Khoosh, which is just forty miles from Herat. It is therefore [illegible] that before very long a Russian outpost may be placed at Penjdeh. With Merve also as the centre of the Russian occupation in Turkmania, the whole country could be kept in order. The warlike character and the size of the Merve population render the occupation of the oasis necessary in the opinion of all Russians. According to Russian estimates, there are about fifty thousand families, or 200,000 persons, in the Merve country. It should be observed that "the Russian Burnaby" has distinctly stated that the Russian advance can only stop at the foot of the Paropamisus. As we have shown above, this advance implies the annexation of Balk, Shibsharghan, and Andkoi, if not of other places still nearer the latitude of Kabul, and for the purpose of rounding off the conquests in the Turkoman lands, this advance may be "necessary." But whether the progress will stop even there, is quite another question.

IT was hoped that three days' continuous rain in the Kolhapur State would have got rid of the plague of locusts from which that territory, with portions of Belgaum and Sattara, have been suffering for some time back. But the only effect hitherto has been that the beautiful pink colouring has been washed out of the locusts' wings, and they are now of a sober grey. In every other respect the winged plague is as lively and destructive as ever. In some places the swarms are so dense that they darken the air. When they alight on a babul tree, they change its colour to pink or gray, and when they take their departure, nothing remains but leafless sticks. They eat up sugarcane plantations, which are the agricultural pride in those parts. Even the young grass disappears as fast as it grows. It was hoped that the balance of nature would be restored by the coming of myriads of birds to devour the locusts. Some birds have come, but no great numbers. The locusts are now so big, and the serrated edges of their thighs are so strong that it is only very big and [illegible] birds that can tackle them. The crows own themselves foiled. The attempt to [illegible] a locust is found to be disastrous; the insect sticks in the gullet and lacerates it, occasioning great inconvenience and pain. The consequence is that the crows let the locust alone, and their example is followed by all the smaller birds. The country is now provided with a rainfall sufficient for the wants of a month to come. All the tanks are full to overflowing and the soil is saturated. The ryots are anxious to put in the seed for the harvest, but if they do so, every blade will be devoured as fast as it shows itself above ground. They are therefore sadly puzzled. Besides, there is little doubt that the locusts, which came in February last from below the Ghats on the south-west, have stopped on their march for the purpose of depositing their eggs and there is reason to apprehend, therefore, that the plague will be intensified a thousandfold at some not very remote period. What, then, is to be done? The expedient, often tried with effect, of intercepting the locusts in trenches dug across their line of march, and then burying or cremating them, is effective enough when they are moving along the ground. But it is of no avail when they are flying through the air in dense clouds, alighting wherever there is a green thing to be consumed, and then taking flight again. If any of our readers know of devices which may meet this phase of the difficulty, they will confer a favour upon the ryots of Kholapur, Sattara, and Belgaum by making it known without delay.

WE hear that Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, second in command of the Poona Horse, is about to retire from the service, under the provisions of the scheme by which officers other than those of the disbanded regiments are allowed to participate in the special inducements offered to those whose corps are reduced. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips entered the Army in 1853, so he has close on thirty years' service. Had he remained on, he would have succeeded to the command of the Poona Horse, which Colonel La Touche will vacate next April.

BY an obvious slip of the pen in our article on Egyptian affairs yesterday we spoke of England and France as having tendered aid to Turkey in repelling Ibrahim Pasha. It was, of course, Austria who joined England in that matter, France having, as is well-known, taken up a decidedly hostile attitude towards the allied Powers.

NOTES FROM OLYMPUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

I HAVE not Major Baring's authority for saying so, but I have excellent reason to believe that the Finance Minister would be the last to deny some at least of the statements which in your issue of the 5th instant you made with respect to gold loans and the extremely favourable terms which the Home Government have granted to the South Mahratta Railway Company. It may be that the Mahratta Company have driven a harder bargain than even the guaranteed companies of the old stamp ever succeeded in acquiring. But the first and foremost object which the Government of India have had in view is the construction of the famine railway—to call it by its proper name—from Sholapore to Gadduk on the Marmagoa-Bellary section of the new system, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. Of all the protective railways in India which have been under consideration, the Sholapore-Gaddak line is without doubt the most urgently necessary. You remember the long anxiety to which the prospects of renewed famine in Southern India last August and September gave rise throughout the length and breadth of India. I know that during the whole of that period the Viceroy and his advisers were, in an unpleasant state of suspense at the prospect of having another costly famine on their hands. Even the telegrams from Afghanistan at the time of the war were not awaited with more serious interest than the reports of the state of the crops in a part of India where, only a year or two before, millions of lives had been lost through starvation, and millions of money spent in the very partially successful endeavour to save them. It is perhaps within the mark to say that the attempt to relieve the starving populations of Southern India in 1876-7 cost more than the present concession to an undertaking which, when completed, will enable the people of the country to help themselves. As for Major Baring personally, there is no more earnest advocate of private enterprise. It is a fact that he persuaded the Rothschilds that it would be safe for them to take up the Central Bengal Railway without a money guarantee; but the arrangements which he himself would have carried out were very considerably modified after his departure from England. The Government of India are only too ready and willing to encourage private enterprise; but to take the horse to the water is one thing, to induce him to drink quite another. To come to the particular case in point, it was found that no company would come forward unless they were granted the most liberal concessions. On the other hand, the Indian Government are most anxious, and very naturally so, to have the Eastern Deccan Railway built with the utmost promptitude, and on the best terms procurable. The Viceroy-in-Council had his own opinions as to what constituted the most favourable terms for the people of India; but if he could not get the very best, he felt himself bound to take the next best. The gist of His Excellency's correspondence with the Secretary of State may be summed up as follows:—"This is what we think; but if you cannot do this, do the best you can; let us have this railway by some means." The great difficulty is to raise a rupee loan. The natives of India invest their savings in bangles and other nick-nacks, or bury them in chatties. And European investors have manifested a too frequent abhorrence of rupee money. Even under the most favourable circumstances it would be no easy matter to raise a *bonâ fide* rupee loan. And Major Baring himself took care to say that he was by no means thoroughly sanguine as to the results of the new departure in railway policy. Possibly enough he is not over-sanguine as to the readiness of the Bombay population to take up their proportion of shares—half a million sterling, I believe. Why then, it may be asked, do the Government make so very much of their private enterprise? Why, it may be retorted, do they make so much of their local government policy, and of their stock notes? The only answer is, We must let the grass grow. It will take years, many years, to wean the people of India from their foolish habit of hoarding; and the first attempts at self-government will be accompanied by many stupid mistakes. But a beginning must be made. And if we regard the above measures, together with the new educational policy and the subordinate civil service reforms, as co-ordinate—interdependent—efforts to raise India in the scale of nations, we [illegible] just—not to say generous [illegible] which are merely [illegible] we shall abide by [illegible] the sure hope that a noble and unique policy will produce its fruit in the ripeness of time.

THE MONSOON AT SIMLA.

The monsoon has at last broken at Simla. Once or twice in the hot, dusty days of June we have had tantalising premonitions of it. This morning at sunrise—or rather what should have been a sunrise—nothing was to be seen except cloud and mist. The deep valleys had disappeared, and portions only of their summits—such as the ridge of Prospect Hill, and Fosenhoff—were visible, like islets in the sea. The illusion became even more complete as the vapour scudded, vanishing in the warmer air, and disclosing masses of mountain which presented the semblance of cliffs and headlands. And as the slow kaleidoscopic change proceeded, the cedars in the foreground became dimly discernible—like vast ocean growths seen through their own element; and on the distant hillsides the mist creeped upwards in snaky wreaths, or rested in great masses which under the sunlight shone like fields of snow. It was the first of the countless transformation scenes which in the long summer months, from dawn to twilight, Nature will work here, for her own pleasure, with her simple material of cloud and sunbeam, mountain and blue ether. After a pause of an hour or two the black, heavy-laden clouds, with their fitful, faint glimmer of lightning, and low mutter of thunder, came sailing up from "the plains." First, the big drops, heralds of the approaching shower, fell with a sobbing sound among the leaves; and then the storm, like a vast curtain falling from the sky, swept along the valleys. For hours the air has been filled with—to translate an untranslatable Greek expression—the multitudinous murmur of the descending rain. One thinks the Deodars seem even more still than in the midday hours, when the heat weighed upon them, and no breeze stirred their branches; one becomes a mystic and a pantheist for the moment, fancying that these stately trees are so still only because the drinking in of their new life is for them accompanied with conscious delight. In a few more days, perhaps, the tawny slopes will be covered with green, the dry torrent-beds replenished, and the hills again become vocal with cascades.

IT was a most odd surprise to have one's reveries in a showery nook of the Himalaya scattered by an inflammatory demagogic placard. [illegible] so ran the legend, in big type, at the top; and at the bottom were printed, in the same large capitals, the words "its remedial legislation." And there without doubt was the fetish, in full Gladstonian profile, sitting on the trunk of a tree, with his axe under his arm, while Mr. John Bright and his fellow revolutionists swung their scores of incense before him, and wild Irishmen cut off horses' tails with *reaping hooks?* or "carded" seminude women, or shot the neighbours who paid rent; and the genius, Anarchy, a jet-black skeleton with bat's wings, grinned approval of the scene. Had the world turned topsy-turvy? Or had I awaked from a dream, and found myself, not on lordly Jacko, but on Primrose Hill? I then remembered the conversation I had, only the day before, with a high official, one of the ablest of the Queen's servants in India—a man, it may be added, to whom India owes much, and from whom she has much to hope,—who remarked to me on the violence with which some Indian papers, as compared with the London journals, treat, he could not call it criticise, the Irish question. It may not have occurred to him at the moment that people of the kind for which he expressed his contempt, probably made amends for meagre knowledge by abundant conviction—in other words, by strength of lungs. However, the apparition in so singular a locality—a grassy corner adorned with wild flowers and sheltered by trees, on the road to Benmore—the apparition of this fanatical placard suggested the idea that it might have been designed by some Indian Jingo for the purpose of arousing the Hill Tribes to clamour for the impeachment of the Liberal Ministry. But another look at the placard proved fatal to my hypothesis. Though the artist was a sad bungler, he was nevertheless a Michel Angelo in comparison with any "professional" cast of Suez. The broadsheet was reminiscent of "the oath of the British commerce and the accent of Cockaigne;" after a little search I found that it had been published by "Mitchell's Parliament-compliment." Mr. Mitchell has paid India a poor compliment in offering her a placard which in London would "go down," only with the patriots of Whitechapel and the New Cut. His *chef d'œuvre* would have found its most fitting place on the hideous pages of the *Illustrated Police News*. Mr. Mitchell's Michel Angelo had so very little originality in him that he was obliged to borrow the Hawarden axe. In the same way there are in the lower rank of English and Indian journalism people who cannot write on any political topic without dragging in Mr. Gladstone's axe and postcards; or who cannot designate Jim except by some ponder

TELEGRAMS.

THE PLAGUE IN PERSIA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

A recent report from the Resident in Turkish Arabia states that a disease supposed to be the plague has appeared in two villages near Sonj-Boulak in Persian Kurdistan.

RECEPTION BY THE VICEROY.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Bhurtpur and the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur were received to-day at private interviews by His Excellency the Viceroy.

THE BURMESE EMBASSY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

It is expected that the business of the Burmese Embassy will be finished between the middle and end of next week. There is reason to believe that the hitch in the proceedings still continues. The Government have narrowed the issue to one or two points, and the Envoys must decide one way or the other within the next few days.

THE VICEROY.

It was rumoured lately that the Viceroy would visit Southern India in the cold weather, but this is extremely improbable, though having already visited Upper and Central India, His Excellency is naturally desirous of travelling in the remaining portions of the dependency.

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

Showell, late manager of the Alliance Bank of Lahore, who is implicated in the Commissariat Frauds Case, was yesterday taken down from Simla under a warrant of Rs. 10,000 for trial.

THE BRITISH ENVOY TO KABUL.

Colonel Azad Khan, the Kabul envoy, wrote to the Government last from Gundamuck; the reports are as favourable as preceding ones.

THE SIRHIND CANAL.

The Sirhind Canal, in the Punjab, will be opened probably in August, but the ceremony in connection with the event will be held probably in the last week of October, when the Viceroy will preside, and which will be attended by a large number of Chiefs and native gentlemen and other visitors.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 16.

The *Gazette* notifies that Major Bowie, Deputy Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is to be Inspector-General of Police and Prisons in place of Colonel Lock, deceased.

The appointment of Mr. Norris to a judgeship in the High Court at Calcutta is formally announced in accordance with Her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Blanford, Deputy Superintendent of Geological Survey, availed himself on 20th April of six months sick leave. Mr. Mallet officiates for him, and Dr. Feistmantel officiates as assistant, first grade.

The services of Colonel Blair, Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The Viceroy recognises, subject to Her Majesty's approval, the appointment of Mr. Sturges Lyon as acting Consul for Denmark at Bombay.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, the Viceroy in Council remits in the whole of British India the duty chargeable on bills of lading executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

The *Gazette* contains a correspondence regarding supply of black ink of native manufacture for the use of Madras offices. Iyah Pillai's tender is recommended. There were no tenders for red ink of Indian make.

Lord A. F. Compton, 10th Hussars, is gazetted as Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy in place of Captain Mair. Major Conolly, Commandant of the Meywar Bheels, goes on leave for one year and sixty-one days.

Dr. Lidderdale, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, goes on leave for one year.

Majors Kemp, Palmer, Griffiths, Garstin, Pullan, Case, Wyatt, Graham, and Fitzgerald, Bengal Staff Corps, have been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels.

Mr. Hogarth, first grade Executive Engineer, Bengal, officiates as superintending Engineer during the privilege leave of Mr. Wilson.

The services of Mr. Warner, fourth grade Executive Engineer, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

INCREASE OF EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

In the House of Commons last evening Mr. Trevelyan admitted that there was an appalling increase in the number of evictions in Ireland.

EGYPT.

TURKISH TROOPS SUMMONED.

The telegram published by *The Times* yesterday from Alexandria, respecting the summoning of Turkish troops to Egypt, has been confirmed.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON ORDERED EASTWARD.

The Channel Squadron has been ordered from Gibraltar to proceed eastward.

EXODUS OF EUROPEANS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The British, French, German, and Greek war vessels have been ordered to embark the subjects belonging to their respective nationalities at Alexandria.

THE RECENT FATAL RIOTS.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 15.

A Special Commission is sitting for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the late riots.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JUNE 15.

The P. & O. S.N. Co.'s steamer **Merkara**, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 16, 2-35 P.M.

French mail-steamer **Yangtsi**, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surtis unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on London, 60 days' sight	1-8d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85
4½ per cents.	91
5 per cent. Non-terminable Loan account	109
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
Bar Silver	52 1-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Increase of Notes £12,640,000, Dec. £300,000 Bill Discounted £23,600,000, Dec. £280,000 Bullion £23,000,000, Inc. £500,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 45 per cent.

Arrival—Tonbridge.

At the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon Mr. H. A. Hormarjee and Mr. N. Spencer, the applicants for probate of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, to show cause why an administrator *pendente lite* should not be appointed to the estate of the deceased. The rule was granted on the application of Mr. H. A. Wadia, barrister-at-law, who has filed a caveat and is one of the executors and trustees of the deceased's will, dated 9th December, 1879, and a trustee named in his alleged will dated 9th May, 1882. The question between the parties is as to which of the two is the real will. By the second will very great powers had been conferred upon the applicant, Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, to whom was bequeathed a large amount of property which he did not inherit under the first will. He has, since the death of the deceased, been in sole and uncontrolled possession and management of the moveable property, of the estimated value of Rs. 11,00,000, of the firm of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, and he continued to trade in the name of the firm, it was alleged, speculating largely in Government paper, mill shares, &c., for his personal benefit. The reason for the application for the rule, which was made with the concurrence of the deceased's widow and all the children except two, was stated to be because the property of the firm was in great danger of being wasted, mismanaged, or alienated to the detriment of the interest of the different members of the family and of the charitable bequests made by the deceased. The rule is returnable on the 30th instant.

The hearing of an application on petition by Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and M. R. De Quadros, on behalf of themselves and the estate of their colleague, the late Mr. H. R. Cormack, as liquidators of the New Fleming, the New Alexandra, the Nursery, and the Colaba Mills, to have their remuneration increased from one to two per cent. on the assets realised by them, was concluded before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday. The application was supported by creditors representing nine lakhs of rupees out of a total debt of sixty lakhs, while it was opposed by the Bank of Bombay and other creditors representing the aggregate more than twenty-six lakhs. The principal ground of opposition was [illegible] appointed by Mr. Justice [illegible] eration of one per cent., [illegible] who were objected to [illegible] for two per cent., [illegible] red them as [illegible] y shipowners to employ fast vessels [illegible] carrying trade. We see from the [illegible] ling Castle, a [illegible] out from [illegible] while three years and was likely to extend over another year. The liquidators, it was said, had done a vast amount of work during the period; had by their tact, local knowledge, and influence realised good prices by the sale of the mills; and had already distributed twenty-two lakhs of rupees among the creditors. His Lordship has reserved his decision.

Some months ago Dr. H. D. Pesikaka filed a suit in the Bombay High Court to recover Rs. 10,000 as damages from Dr. Ardasir Jamsetjee Bhajiwalla, on the ground of the latter's having used language which was likely to injure the professional reputation of the former, &c. Yesterday, under an arrangement come to between the parties, Mr. H. M. Chichgar, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormujee, obtained an order from Mr. Justice Latham directing the dismissal of the suit.

The steamer **Martaban**, which arrived at Rangoon, from the Clyde, on the 12th June, reports that she experienced very stormy weather in the Bay of Bengal, and four men were washed overboard and drowned by one of the heavy seas which struck her.

The Maharajah of Bhurtpore and the Maharajah of Dholepore have arrived at Simla, and will probably make some stay here.

Agricultural prospects in Bengal are considered very good, and rice, it is expected, will be even cheaper this year than it was last.

The Socotra disappeared when she broke in two. The captain had been writing particulars of the wreck and of the little chance of saving her, and went ashore to report matters. He found, on his return, the crew deserting, and the Burmese from Beloogyoon looting. This was stopped, and measures were taken to save as much as possible.

A telegram from Rangoon, June 13, to an up-country paper states:—The man Madden, who killed "Captain" Smith, was committed to the Sessions to-day on a charge of culpable homicide. Some surprise is expressed that he was not prosecuted on the graver charge of murder, and that nothing was said about a previous conviction which, by common report, occurred some years ago in India. Madden's sister-in-law was not [illegible]

The *Pioneer* is informed that about one-half of the cavalry and infantry of the disbanded regiments have elected to take their discharge. "Of course their places will be filled up by fresh enlistments. The total strength of the Army will not be allowed to fall below the strength intended; but, meanwhile, it appears that the gratuities have been found to be very tempting for young soldiers. In the end it seems likely that more than half the whole number affected will take their discharge. The general impression on this subject, therefore, which we understood the Government to entertain, and according to which we said a few words on the subject yesterday, must now be modified."

The *Madras Mail* offers a suggestion for the useful employment of the men from the disbanded regiments. "Now that eight Madras regiments are to be disbanded, and a certain number in each of the other Presidencies, what more fitting opportunity can be found to form the nucleus of a future reserve? Instead of pensioning or discharging men with gratuities, as it is intended, why not draft all men under fifteen years' service to different regiments, while those of fifteen years' service and over might be formed into reserves of the first, second, and third classes, according to length of service: the first to furnish men to make up to strength regiments proceeding to the front; the second, complete reserve regiments, to take the places of regiments absent on service, and also to fill up gaps occasioned by regimental pensions; the third, ineffective by excessive losses; the third also to complete regiments, to take the place of regiments of the second reserve if required?" At present, the *Mail* adds, we have nothing whatever to fall back on in the shape of a reserve; regiments ordered on service are brought up to war strength by denuding others, less lucky ones, of their officers and men, and these regiments thus weakened have to remain so, for recruits cannot be obtained. Even now it is notorious that the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting men of the right stamp to enlist.

The Lahore paper learns from Peshawur that Muhammed Akbar Khan, the Khan of Lalpura, has returned from Kabul; and that, on the whole, he has no reason to complain of the treatment he experienced at the hands of His Highness, the Amir of Afghanistan. The Khan is said to have received very possible honour, and a handsome *khillut* from the Amir. It is not known, at present, what settlement has been come to as the differences which existed between Abdur Rahman and the Lalpura Chief: but it may be supposed to be satisfactory to both parties. But notwithstanding the safe return of Akbar Khan, it is still thought, by well-informed persons at Peshawur, highly improbable that the Badshah of Kunar will proceed to Kabul, in compliance with the orders of the Amir.

Discussing the Local Self-Government Scheme, the *Englishman* suggests that some central authority should be provided with the special function of looking after the management of local boards in each presidency and division. This authority should collect information, should bring experience acquired in one quarter to the knowledge of another where it may be wanted; it would keep up, through the local executive officers, perpetual communication with the local boards, informing itself by their experience, and them by its own; giving advice freely when asked, volunteering it when none was asked for, requiring complete publicity of proceedings, and enforcing obedience to any general law which may be laid down on the subject of local self-government. If not provided from the first, we believe experience will come to show the necessity of some such central authority.

Regarding the origin of the Khond disturbances, the Allahabad paper offers the following explanation. It appears that the last Chief, Rajah Udit Rotab Deo, who died in April, 1881, having no lineal heirs, had in 1865 adopted Ram Badra Sai as his son, but in 1875 this adoption was annulled. The Rajah then, in 1876, adopted a certain Ram Mohun Sing, whose claim to the State was recognised by the Government. When the old Rajah died, Ram Mohun Sing was a minor and the control of affairs was left to the senior Rani as Regent. Last October difficulties arose between the Rani and the Dewan of the State, whom she suspended in November. A commotion began among the Khonds, and took the form of a movement in favour of Ram Badra Sai, complaint being at the same time made of injustice and tyranny by the existing Government. In January last a British officer was sent to Kalahandi to inquire into the grievances of the Khonds, and he was followed by the Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division. The country was then in a very excited state. Measures were taken, however, to restore confidence and put an end to the plundering which had broken out. For a time matters seemed to have settled down, until the recent outbreak showed how far this reality was from being the case. Ram Badra Sai, who does not seem to be free from suspicion of having instigated the movement in his favour, is now in confinement at Nagpore.

The post of Colonel of the Ceylon Volunteers, left vacant by the resignation of Col. Armitage, has been filled up by the appointment of Major—now Colonel—Gorman.

Mr. Archibald Forbes was to give the first of a series of lectures in Melbourne on May 22.

On the Queen's Birthday Tennyson's new patriotic song, "Hands All Round," was to be sung by the state school children in various districts of Victoria.

The Australians are improving their defences. A recommendation made by Colonel Hutton, the new commandant, that the volunteer force should be re-organised, has been adopted by the Cabinet, and as part of that recommendation is that there should be a paid militia in the colony, it is calculated that the expenditure on the defences will be increased to about £70,000 per annum.

The news of the Phœnix-park murders created a profound sensation in Melbourne. The Parliament was adjourned, and Sir Bryan O'Loghlen telegraphed to Mr. Gladstone the Assembly's "abhorrence of the crime, and political assassination." At a meeting of the Australian Central Committee of the Irish National Land League, on the 8th May, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That we view with horror and detestation the cowardly murders perpetrated in Ireland on Saturday evening last, and regard as the worst enemies of Ireland the men who incite to or commit political assassination or other outrages in that country; and further, that we have the strongest possible reasons for denouncing the crime, as the parent organisation has over and over again condemned violence, and under no provocation, however great, has ever condoned its perpetration."

The China papers received yesterday report that the terms of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Corea have been thoroughly arranged between Commodore Shufeldt, Li Hung-chang, and the Corean Envoys. Commodore Shufeldt goes, in fact, with a treaty cut and dry in his possession, and it is improbable that anything will interfere with its completion. The *North China Herald* is inclined to think that the Chinese look on Li Hung-chang's management of this affair as very astute, and as baffling the designs both of Russia and Japan. Arrangements for the establishment of a Customs service at the Corean ports are pending the formal opening of the country by the treaties.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
Previous to 15th	0 10	0 7	0 11	0 7
16 Friday	0	0 15	0 11	0 8
Total... 24	27	28 18	27 17	29 91
Corresponding date last year	9 41	7 32	6 33	7 7

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 16th June, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermometer in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·61	96	WSW	9	0·00
Surat ...	·70	86†	W	29	0·00
Bombay ...	·57	85·6	W	20	0·08
Ratnagiri ...	·62	85·2	W by N	19	0·00
Carwar ...	·60	82†	N.W. fresh.		0·00
Mangalore ...	·62	78*	WSW	8	0·04
Calicut ...	29·66	77·6	W	6	0·00
Cochin ...	·62	83·1	WSW	4	0·03
Manapad ...	·65	91·8	SW		0·06
Tuticorin ...	·68	91·2	SW	16	0·00
Negapatam ...	·71	90†	SW	11	0·00

FROM NAREL TO BOMBAY.

We have been asked to publish the following letter, which has been forwarded to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway:—

BOMBAY, 13th June, 1882.

Sir,—We the undersigned passengers by the up line from Narel station on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th instant, desire to bring the following facts to your notice.

We desired to leave Narel by the up mail-train, timed to start from that station at 9-40 a.m., but which, as you know, was delayed by floods beyond Deoksal and did not arrive at all. We were detained, to our great discomfort, till nearly 1 p. m. at Narel, when a goods-train arrived, and our carriages being attached to the rear of the same proceeded to Callian, where we arrived about 1-45 p. m. Thence we expected to be conveyed to Bombay by the goods-train engine, but we were disappointed. The station master dared not take the responsibility of sending us on in this manner, and telegraphed for orders to Byculla to a Mr. Middleton, we believe. He was told in reply to attach our carriages to the mixed train leaving Callian at 2-50 p. m. To this order he telegraphed in request a reconstruction, pointing out that the 2-50 train would not reach Bombay till 4-45, and that the letters for England which many of us had to write or to despatch would thus necessarily miss the mail-steamer. All the satisfaction we got was a message that Mr. Middleton had gone to Waree-bunder, and there was no one left at Byculla who could authorise our train to depart.

We bring these facts to your notice, and to the notice of the public, for we propose to publish this letter with a view of strongly protesting against the inconvenience and discomfort which we experienced a number of ladies and gentlemen who ought to have been in Bombay by 11 a. m., who had suffered several hours' detention, but who might have been in Bombay before 3 p.m., to a further gratuitous and uncalled-for delay of two hours. We might have run into Bombay in one hour from Callian, stopping only at Tanna and Byculla, with the goods-train engine. The train we were compelled to travel by took two hours to do the distance, and we had to wait twelve stoppages, not to mention that we had to wait an hour for it at Callian. Mr. Middleton knew perfectly well that this would be the case; and we consider it clear that he ought rather to have consulted the Railway Company to the trifling extra expense which sending us on with the goods-train engine would have entailed, than to have exposed us to the discomfort of a prolongation of the journey to the duration by which we had already suffered. We hope that you will concur with us in this opinion.—Yours faithfully,

Mungulbas Nathoobhoy and five Hindu first-class Passengers. Burjorjee Framjee and one Mahomedan first-class Passenger. S. E. Shellim and three other 1st class Passengers. H. A. Acworth, C.S., and 3 European ladies. J. Oliver.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Football—Bombay Carlton *vs.* Mr. Walsh's team, Cooperage Ground, 5-30 p.m.

Band, H. V. R. Gymkhana, evening.

Lecture, Victoria Institute, 8-30 p.m.

Performance, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Verona (s), from Shanghai; King Arthur (s), Jeddah; Arcot (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bhundara (s), for Calcutta; Marathon, Bremerhaven:—Calcutta (s), Kurrachee.

Music at the Gymkhana.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Carmen	Ch. Godfrey.
Overture	Guillaume Tell	Balfe.
Selection	Linda de Chamouni	Donizetti.
Valse	Rose des Nuits	Lamothe.
Quadrille	Les Cloches	Bolton.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

God save the Queen.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Gilford, Oriental, and Calder entered the dock yesterday.

Ladies' Dress.—An Australian modiste, Mdme. Weigel, late Eastern Arcade, Melbourne, notifies by advertisement in another column that she is prepared to supply ladies in India with dress patterns in newest styles.

Lecture.—Pundit Dyanund Suruswati Swami, the President-Founder of the Indian Arya Sumajis, will deliver a public lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on "Yoga Philosophy," to-day, the 17th inst. at 5-30 p. m. The lecture is open to the public.

Accident.—Abdool Latiff, a petty sodawater vendor, while opening a bottle of soda-water for a customer yesterday was severely injured by the bursting of the bottle in his hand. He is under treatment at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

Mill Accident.—Pandoo Bapoo, a labourer employed in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, on Thursday had his left arm entangled in the machinery. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The injured arm had to be amputated.

Theft.—Perroodas Shellaram was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver waistchain valued at Rs. 40 from the person of Choonilal Pittamber, while complainant was standing in a crowd, on the evening previous, at Jewan Maharat's temple, in Bhooleshwar. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Goa Customs Department.—The Committee appointed to report on the reduction of the Custom House establishment at Goa, Damaun, and Diu has arrived at a decision, by which the services of seventy-two employés would be dispensed with and a saving of twelve thousand rupees per annum would be effected.

A Fatal Fall.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Sonapore burning ground, on the body of Sanjee Veerjee, a tile burner, aged forty years, who died from the effects of injuries he sustained, on the 7th instant, by a fall from the roof of a house at Bandora, while he was engaged in burning tiles. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dongry Cooly-street, on the body of Nanee, woman. Deceased was a widow and worked in the grain godown of Munjee Bhimjee, in that locality. On the evening previous she was sweeping up the grain lying by a large stack of bags of wheat, when the stack suddenly gave way and fell upon her, killing her on the spot. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

An Arrival.—Her Highness the Begum Saleboh of Cambay (sister of H. H. the Nawab) lately arrived in Bombay by special train from Anund, with 100 followers, and took up her residence in Breach Candy, in order to be [illegible] h comfort [illegible] ornabi, whose real [illegible] ral years in the Sale[illegible] Tinto's restaurant, Rub[illegible] th the flag was ter[illegible]

ceremony was performed yesterday in the house of Mr. Mahomed Nubbee Khan, at Mazagon.

A Thief and his Accomplice.—A Hindu lad named Narayenjee Sunderdass, aged ten years, and Laljee Jadhewjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan—prisoner No. 1 of stealing eight gold bracelets, one gold ear-pendant, and a gold bead, of the value of Rs. 50, the property of Damodhur Sunderdass; and prisoner No. 2 of abetting the commission of the offence and dishonestly receiving and retaining the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1, who is the brother of the complainant, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and prisoner No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Patel Tank-road, on the body of Pestonjee Sorabjee, aged eighteen years, the son of Sorabjee Hormusjee, a Mooed or priest living in the Fort. Deceased, it appears, had for the last year been of dissolute habits. He stayed away from home, and kept bad company. About seven or eight days ago he left home without saying where he was going. On Thursday night some Parsee clothes, a turban, umbrella, and a pair of shoes were found lying by the side of the Cowasjee Patel tank. The matter was reported to the police, and the tank being dragged the body of the deceased was recovered. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

An inquest was held yesterday on Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Breach Candy, on the body of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Manockjee, aged three years. Deceased was the grandson of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, late judge of the Small Cause Court, and died from the effects of morphia which was administered by mistake for quinine.

The following evidence was recorded.

Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee deposed.—I am the daughter of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and live at Breach Candy. Deceased was my nephew. His age was about three years. He lived with me and was under my charge. His mother and father are in England. A fortnight ago he was seized with fever. He was attended by Dr. Louis De Souza and his brother, Dr. Joseph De Souza. At about 8 o'clock last night I wanted to give the deceased two grains of quinine, and weighed out ten grains of quinine from the bottle now produced, intending to divide the ten grains into five powders. But before I could divide the quinine I was told that the deceased was suffering from convulsions. I therefore [illegible] weighed out. I gave him [illegible] powder which I found in the [illegible] powder produced, believing it to be quinine. To make sure, I tasted a little of the powder. Finding it bitter, I felt assured it was quinine. The powder was mixed in about half an ounce of water, and I gave the deceased very nearly the whole of it. The ayah then put him to bed. I saw him again in a little more than an hour afterwards. He seemed to be sleeping heavily, and I thought it was the depression from the fever. About two hours afterwards I heard him making a gurgling in his throat. I thought it was from cold. As, however, it did not cease, I took him out of bed and found that I could not rouse him. I put some mustard in his mouth, but he could not swallow it. I then roused the people in the house, and sent for Dr. Blanc and for Dr. Cama. Meanwhile we applied mustard to the chest and to mented the deceased. Five minutes before Dr. Cama arrived I went into the room and found the deceased was dead. While Miss Manockjee was weighing the quinine in my room I saw the deceased going to sleep. I drew her attention to that. Miss Manockjee weighed the quinine on the table, and I was a couple of yards away. I did not see whether there was a packet of medicine in the scale box, but I saw Miss Manockjee taste something, and heard her say it was bitter.

Christiana Francis deposed.—I am an ayah in the service of Miss Serene Manockjee Cursetjee, and have been in her service for the last two years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for the last 15 days and was attended by Dr. De Souza. He was out with my mistress until 5 p.m. yesterday. He was put to bed about 8 p.m. About 11 p.m. the ayah of the deceased awoke me and said the deceased was very ill, and asked me to ask Jeewanjee to go for the doctor. I went into the room and found the deceased was, and saw that he was unconscious and breathing stertorously. I then awoke Jeewanjee. Dr. Cama came about midnight, and the deceased died about 2 o'clock this morning. I have seen the bottle of quinine now produced. I last saw it at 5 p.m. yesterday. It was brought by the ayah of the deceased from Mr. Cama's. I did not see any quinine taken from the bottle. I have seen the scale box now produced at 7 p.m. yesterday; it was in the dressing room. I did not look into the box, nor did I see anybody put a powder in it. I was in the room of deceased at 8 p.m. yesterday. I saw him lying in his bed; he was asleep. I heard the ayah call the deceased by his name, but he did not answer. My mistress was then in the hall.

Dr. Ardaseer Pestonjee Cama.—I am a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Bombay University and live at Gowalia Tank-road. About a quarter to one o'clock this morning I was summoned to see the deceased. I reached the house in about 20 minutes. When I got there Miss Manockjee told me she had given the deceased two grains of morphia by mistake for quinine. She showed me a piece of paper on which was written "Morphiæ Hydrochloratæ, two grains." I found deceased comatose. The pupils of his eyes were contracted; his breathing was stertorous. I treated the deceased. He died at about 1-30 a.m. I am of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by morphia. The error of hydrochlorate of morphia resembles that of quinine, and the taste is also bitter. Two grains of hydrochlorate of morphia would be a fatal dose for the deceased. One grain would be a fatal dose.

The jury, upon the evidence, returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Manockjee was caused by morphia, which was administered by mistake for quinine.

CURIOUS CASE OF DEFAMATION.

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Lilladhur Kessowjee, with his counsel, Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan and filed an information against Temuras Dinshaw Ankleshwaria, the proprietor of the Fort Printing Press, charging him with defamation in respect of a hand-bill published by him in Gujarati, dated the 12th May, 1882, and distributed amongst the members of the Bhatia caste, to which the complainant belongs. The handbill is alleged by complainant's belief, meant to apply to him, and is calculated to lower his reputation and position amongst the members of his caste. The complainant prayed that a summons may be issued against the accused.

The following is the English translation of the Gujerati hand-bill:—"The Bhais (members) of the Bhatia Mohajan (caste): You must probably be aware of (the fact) that to-day outlays (for a feast) are to be made by Bhagan Bhaj Vanmali Jadavji. For some reason it (*i.e.*, the feast) has not taken place (will not take place) in Bapa's chawl. As for that, that is good. Should it (the feast) have taken place there, Bhoj-drinking drunkards would have walked about in the midst thereof, in which case the feelings of some Bhais (members) would have been greatly hurt. For that very reason the caste outlays are (to be) made at Bhuleshwar, where all the Bhais should go to take their prased. And arrangements should be made about not allowing the liquor drinkers and hotel diners to walk about the town. It is not at all necessary for me to name them. The whole of the caste knows the same. And all know that in the morning (and) in the evening Surat Dhedas (*i.e.*, sweepers) come and sit opposite the (or a) warehouse. Lo! brothers, this is the (or our) caste. This is not respected. Indeed, if sons of Shetias (*i. e.*, leading members) drink liquor (and) eat dust and ashes at hotels, does any one ask about it? And where such eat (and) drink and enjoy pleasure, there all go, and as regards a Velati, they say, Alas! alas! father, (he) has lost caste. Put the Velati out of caste. But does anyone know about the flames under his (own) feet? From this it clearly appears that the Bhatias will (in the future) positively become wishes of the family of the deceased and to the detriment of the charitable bequests made by the deceased.

His Lordship said he would grant a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the applicants for probate, said that the matter in dispute should be decided as soon as possible. The estate left by the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia was very large, and the learned counsel suggested that the hearing of the motion should be fixed for next Friday. Mr. Ardasir died on the 16th May last, and the parties had had ample time since then to collect all the information they desired.

The judge remarked that perhaps all the witnesses were not in Bombay, and the parties were not likely to be ready so soon as Friday next.

Mr. Lang said that if the witnesses, including the medical gentlemen, were all in Bombay; and there would be, consequently, no difficulty on that score, The question as to the validity of the

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council held yesterday afternoon there were present:—Sir F. Souter (Chairman), Col. Merewether, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Carroll, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Muncherjee Nowrozjee Banajee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and Mr. R. M. Sayani.

The Electric Light at the Crawford Markets.—The following letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction the transfer of Rs. 2,250 from savings on the Budget grant for additional oil lighting, to meet the cost of lighting the Crawford Markets with the electric light to the end of the current year:—

No. 4910 of 1882.

From the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to the Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th June, 1882.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Town Council, that for some time past the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company have been lighting the A. Crawford Markets experimentally, in order that the Bombay public might have an opportunity of seeing how far the electric light would be suitable to this city.

2. The result of this lighting has been an undoubted success, and it has been much appreciated by the stall-holders, and the persons frequenting the markets, as it has obviated the necessity, which previously existed, of keeping the oil-lamps upon the stalls. It is now necessary to remove the temporary connection with the markets, and the company asked to be allowed to light the buildings permanently from the factory at Moly Bay. To light the markets permanently fifteen lamps are required, at a cost of Rs. 40 per mensem each, or Rs. 600 a month, the cost of all appliances and fittings being borne by the company.

3. The present provision for lighting the markets is Rs. 550 per mensem, but of this only about Rs. 150 are spent on the Crawford Markets exclusive of the gas for the clocktower and the new sheds, a further grant of Rs. 450 a month will therefore be required for lighting with the electric light, and I hope the Town Council will agree with me in thinking that this provision should be made at once.

4. The necessary expenditure can be met for the current year by a reappropriation of Rs. 2,250 from savings on the Budget grant of Rs. 10,000 for oil-lighting in certain streets, inasmuch as the addition oil-lamps were not fetched from the very commencement of the year; or the charge can be met by an additional grant from the Corporation, if the Town Council prefer it.

5. The present contract has two years' agreement. I think that half the cost of the improved lighting may well be recovered from the stall-holders, and I propose to revise the fees accordingly.—I have, &c.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Rugonath Khote inquired if it was correct that the cost of the electric light would be three or four times as great as that of the present light.

The Municipal Commissioner said that ever since he had been in Bombay there had been great complaints about the gas-lamps near his office being lighted, the expenditure must come to a great deal more than the Budget grant. It cost about Rs. 150 to light the Crawford Markets, but if the Markets were lighted properly, even with the present lamps, the consumption would be much greater.

Mr. Rugonath asked the Commissioner if he expected to get a portion of the Rs. 600 from the stall-keepers, who would be saved the expense of finding their own lights.

The Municipal Commissioner said it had been suggested to him that these people would be willing to pay. Mr. Higgins said they would be willing to pay more than the difference; but he (the Commissioner) did not wish to be too sanguine, and reckoned upon their paying half. In fact, he did not see why they should pay the whole.

The Rao Saheb thought it was a matter that should be considered at the time the Budget was introduced. It was, however, in favour of sanctioning what the Commissioner proposed, and when the Budget came on they would be able to make a permanent arrangement.

Mr. R. N. Khote agreed with the Rao Saheb, and moved that the sanction be given.

The Commissioner said he could not on his own responsibility enter into a contract for more than one year. The electric light would not only be an improvement for the stall-holders, and for the general public, and the increase in the receipts from the stall-holders would cover the cost.

Mr. R. N. Khote then proposed, and the Rao Saheb seconded, a resolution to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to enter into a contract for two years, and that the expense of the lighting be met as far as possible by the stall-holders. Carried.

Illuminating power of the Bombay Gas.—The Municipal Commissioner laid before the Council the following correspondence relating to the illuminating power and pressure of the gas as at present supplied to the Municipality:—

No. 5169 of 1882.

From the Municipal Commissioner, Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 2nd May, 1882.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—On the receipt of your No. 4142 of 1882, I caused a careful investigation to be made of the illuminating power and pressure of the gas as supplied by the Gas Company to the public.

2. Under the terms of contract the Gas Company is bound to supply gas in illuminating power equal to 12 sperm candles, and of a pressure not less than 8-10th of an inch.

3. The tests applied proved the illuminating power to be equal to 13 candles, and the minimum pressure never less than 8-10th and often as much as 12-10th. The conditions of the contract itself are therefore more than satisfied. The light given with the contract itself, the standard of 12 sperm candles for the illuminating power being for these days very low, more especially when compared with the very superior light obtained from electricity, I had a personal interview with Mr. Penny, the Engineer and Manager of the Gas Company, who admitted the fact that it was quite possible to make such improvement in the gas as at present supplied was more than up to the standard required by his contract, no improvement could be made in purity at the present contract rate; a special agreement would be necessary.

He also mentioned his intention to ask your permission to erect a shelter lamp-post in the centre of the road (Rampart-row) at a point opposite to the Bombay Club. With this lamp he proposes to throw a light equal to 200 candles, with a view of showing what can be done with the ordinary gas, if the Corporation is prepared to pay enhanced rates for improving its qualities.—I have, &c.

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.

No. 4891 of 1882.

Municipality, City of Bombay.

Ex. Municipal Engineer's Office, 12th May, 1882.

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the illuminating power of the gas for the night of the 6th instant, corrected to the standard of 5 feet per hour and 120 grs., equal to 13·14 candles, which is 1·14 candles more than the agreement with the Gas Company. Pressure of gas through city averaged 9-10th on the same night.—I have, &c.

RIENZI WALTON,
Ex. Engineer to the Municipality.

Memorandum No. 4142 of 1882.

To the Executive Engineer.

Bombay, May 10, 1882.

Either the illuminating power or the pressure of gas is not what it should be. I hear many complaints about the indifferent light from the gas lamps. The attention of the Gas Company should be called to this, and a better class of lighting should be insisted on. Great improvements have been made in England, and there is no reason that they should not be introduced in Bombay. The terms of the contract should be acted up to.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said the lamps in his neighbourhood were lighted very late, but he did not know whose fault it was. In other parts of

COFFEE-PLANTING IN SOUTH INDIA.

For nearly the first 150 pages, this book disappointed us. It was pleasant reading enough, for Mr. Arnold writes a clear, easy style, that carries the reader on; but it was all a mere record of that stalest of all stale experiences, a voyage out to India in the mail steamer. We pass Gibraltar, get a storm in the Mediterranean, take a peep at Port Said, have bestowed on us a description of the Suez Canal, of Aden, and of lots of other places and things that seemed as familiar as one's neighbours' windows across the street. So we kept saying, "Why does he not get on? Where are those Indian hills we came to see?" At last we handed the first volume over to some youngsters, to see how they would relish it, and took to the second. That fascinated us at once, and charmed away all the impatient humours stirred by the first. We not only read it; when that was done, we went back to the first volume, and read it through, too. The whole book was likewise read by the young folks aforesaid, and pronounced delightful. They took it as eagerly as if it had been a Jules-Verne romance,—a better commendation than that we could not, in one sense give, although we by no means imply that Mr. Arnold dresses up his story in romantic colours. On the contrary, his narrative is singularly free from straining of any kind. What he has to tell is told modestly, simply, and with due reticence. It is still to be wished, we think, that the history of the voyage out to India had been shortened, because, pleasantly written though it be, it gives a false impression of the quality of the rest of the book; but in nearly every other respect, these two volumes are as nearly perfect as they could be. The experiences Mr. Arnold has to relate are new to most English readers, and they could not be better told.

The "Southern India" where Mr. Arnold went coffee-planting was the most south-lying portion of that great upland or mountainous region of India which, reaching some nearly 1,000 miles southward of the peninsula, may be said almost to fill its south-ern end. In England, our part of that highland country has lately become but too well known, though the Wynaad district, and the district where Mr. Arnold went coffee-planting lies further south still, amongst the mountainous jungles comprised in the territory of the Rajah of Cochin. It is a great forest country, the home of the elephant, tiger, and bison, a country till a few years ago, comparatively speaking, unknown. Latterly, however, the pushing Anglo-Saxon, impelled by his earth-hunger and his necessity to be doing, has begun to come here to convert-ing this forest jungle into coffee gardens, we fear, but very indifferent pecuniary success. As one reads Mr. Arnold's descriptions, one wonders, indeed, why he could have induced anybody to try such a reckless mode of money-making. His position was that of assistant-superintendent on a new estate, where all the preliminary clearing had to be done. The trees were girdled to let the wood get great numbers, and after they had been dried by the tropical sun, they had to be burned, as the sole means of freeing the land of the timber. Roots had to be dug up, roads made nurseries of young coffee shrubs prepared, watched, and watered, and "lines" for the coolies had to be built, and a bunga-low or bungalows for the European superintendent. All this kind of work Mr. Arnold went through, much of it without assistance of any kind, for his chief fell ill soon after he arrived, and had to go to the plains in search of health. His description of his first muster and pay day, after he was left alone, is worth quoting:—

"When I entered the great circle of nearly two hundred men, women, and children, looking as solemn as might be, with the fateful day-book in one hand and a huge bag of copper and silver coins in the other, having the half-castes clerk at my elbow to interpret, I was conscious that all eyes were upon me, and my smallest motion was being watched in deep silence by the assembled coolies. Determined to get into practice as soon as possible, instead of letting the half-caste call over the names, I determined to do it myself, and, shooting out the bag of money into a glittering heap on the rough wooden table in front of me, plunged at once into the long columns of outlandish names, which filled ten or twelve folio pages of the day-book.

"When I began calling the fearful and wonderful Tamil and Canarese names, there was a general titter round the circle, and three or four men answered at once, my pronunciation being so not affect the principle in a controversy between the autocratic and representative forms of constitution. India for some time to come can expect to be tranquil and prosperous only by continuance in the former class. Under the autocratic system as managed by Englishmen it has prospered exceedingly; with that system there is a fair prospect of the favourable results being even improved. Oude and the North-West Provinces were among the most unpromising fields to which a foreign system of sovereignty could be applied, Oude, in particular, had been debased and desolated by a government notoriously vicious even for the East. An Asiatic country must have ceased to be ill-administered when its budget shows an actual and considerable surplus. Some incidental testimony at once to the embarrassments with which British rulers have to contend and to the remoteness as yet of the period when the native population will be sufficiently enlightened to prescribe for itself, may be gathered from a circumstance mentioned in the administrative report. If the Administration has to confess to an annual loss of nearly five thousand lives by snake poison, the reason in no slight measure is that its humane endeavours to extirpate the pests are thwarted by native superstition. Serpent worship retains its hold on the native fancy against the wholesale destroyers of barefooted, thinly clad women and labourers are screened by their obsolete divinity. Everywhere in British India similar evidence to that from Oude is forthcoming of the backwardness due to British rule, as well as of the obstacles it has to surmount. Foreign trade has been growing and goes on growing. India buys more and sells more than it ever bought and sold previously. It is planting new industries; it is finding new and enlarged markets for the old. Material ameliorations are not the sole species of progress the annals of the past year have to chronicle. Popular education has been a special object, which, in face of the previous apathy in this direction, is enormous. Five out of every six boys of an age to be at school are still declared by the Bengal statistics to be absent. England, however, half a century ago would have exhibited nearly less gloomy returns. A gain in a single twelve months of 107,157 pupils encourages anticipations that the deficit will be made up as amply and at least as speedily as in the English case. Moreover, the most satisfactory of the improvement in schools and school attendance is the addition to the number of Mahomedan pupils in the primary schools. The fall of the Mussulman element from its eminence among the people of India has been generally acknowledged to contain an ominous danger. Indian Mussulmans preserve their pride of physical courage and the tradition of a time when they reigned. Through deficiency in suppleness and through indisposition to modern instruction they have been gradually been thrust almost from all the paths to power, except the military one, in which they seem to have a monopoly. Any measure which gives children the opportunities of education [illegible] permits a hope that they, too, are beginning to be conscious of the advantages British administration offers to them as to their fellow-subjects. Unpractical and exaggerated as is the petition of the Mahomedan National Association for representative institutions, the memorial like-wise has its good side in the evidence it contains of an awakening of the Mussulman mind from a mischievous condition of lethargy or inarticulate discontent.

Numberless symptoms indicate a stir and movement in Indian nature which, according to the guidance it receives, may issue in the highest good or the worst evils. Too much prominence need not be attached to phenomena like the success of two young native ladies at the Arts examination at Calcutta, or to the agitation of Hindoo public opinion against the caste excommunication by which re-marriage is punished. But everywhere an inclination is observable to test forms and institutions, and to vindicate liberty of conscience. The Imperial Executive is forbid the violent repression of tendencies to larger freedom. It can extend to the individual the protection of the State. When it perceives that the spirit of internal reform and enlightenment is spreading it may feel sure that it is not perishing and crushed. As the guardian of order and the peremptory foe of the abuse of caste or religious distinctions it is free to put forth a despotic authority which native rulers in the past could not have exerted if they would. The natives of India have a clear conviction that the province of British sovereignty in India is to oppose an impregnable barrier to the flood of strife and rancour from rival races and creeds struggling for predominance. Except in this negative way the British Executive must do little in addition to the peninsula into national unity. Yet by exerting that negative megatherium—The sole survivor of that giant company—expressly to be the means of occupying the new continent. Every elephant that is killed in the interior of Africa for the sake of its tusks is a natural locomotive destroyed. Rather ought we to have in all spots of European influence, to teach the Africans how to tame and educate this wild animal of their forests, in order to make him a vehicle for traffic and intercourse. There is no need to enter on a disquisition upon the docility and usefulness of the elephant, which can each occupy the place of twenty porters, and would open Africa to trade better than slave-dealers or even missionaries. Shameful and wasteful is it, therefore, to slaughter these noble creatures for sport in hunting for the small profit of their tusks, nor would even the ignorant negroes do this if they had once learned the art of taming the beast. We are glad that they have now at least seen the sight of accustomed elephants; for the story of such a triumph will spread far and wide. Before long many an African King, instead of driving the herds deeper and deeper into the forests and decimating them there will capture, break in, and train such. This is no sentimental matter, but one which might well engage the attention of the Home and Indian Governments, and one which concerns the future development of Africa as much as trade and civilisation. Too long have these majestic denizens of the African woods—who are so teachable, strong, and useful—been treated like the enemies when they are the natural friends of man. Jumbo's amiable nature shows what they might be made, and, Suniar Gaj, Susan, and their companions, have died in the faithful service of science and civilisation, leaving such an example of usefulness as ought to save the elephant race from that extermination which, must otherwise be its fate.—*Telegraph.*

INDIAN MUSIC.

[illegible] queen's morning drum," which [illegible] round the world, "the National Anthem of [illegible] makes an Oriental band and orchestra know it better than all other music. The words, however, are a sealed book to the countless myriads of her Majesty's Eastern subjects who hear its strains, and of late a movement has been set on foot to promulgate the hearty loyalty of the old anthem by translating it into a metrical equivalent for the various peoples of our Eastern Empire. The Reverend Mr. Harford, Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey, who has made a special research into the origin of "God Save the Queen," in conjunction with Oriental scholars, initiated this patriotic idea; and the Hindustani version which will be heard to-night is by the accomplished linguist and poet, Mirza Muhammad Bakir Khan, a graduate of Bishop's College, Calcutta. The same hand has furnished a translation of our National Anthem into Arabic and Persian, equally meritorious, elegant, and equally elegant. And it is proposed if public support be given to the undertaking that versions as careful and correct be prepared in Sanskrit, Hindi, Mahratti, University Canarese, Bengali, Malayalim, Telugu, Cingalese and Hebrew. Funds for the completion of this large task and for the wide publication of the translations throughout India and the East, are asked for, to be sent to Messrs. Allen and Co., Publishers, London. It is not to popularise everywhere in her Majesty's Oriental dominions the sentiments as well as the music of that which has certainly become the Hymn of the British Empire. To-night the Hindustani version will be officially tried before an audience well qualified to judge of its success; nor has the National Indian Association, among all its many quiet services to the interests of India, done anything better than thus to encourage what seems to us a very useful and very promising idea of musical patriotism and imperial concord.

Whether national songs can thus be transplanted is, of course, a problem. Music is universal and ability to sing is universal, but there are thousand things go to the successful introduction of a song, which must fit in with the humour, the common speech, the thoughts and the very life-blood of a people, and which must be familiar to them. The Hindoos first, they are not song-singers by custom. The Egyptian sings at his work, he it the water-wheel, maize-hoeing, rowing, or donkey driving. He is also a ready improvising one, and has thousand things go to the successful introduction of a song, which must fit in with the humour, the common speech, the thoughts and the very life-blood of a people, and which must be familiar to them. The Hindoos first, they are not song-singers by custom. The Egyptian sings at his work, be it the water-wheel, maize-hoeing, rowing, or donkey driving. He is also a ready improvising one, and has thousand things to [illegible] the grace of melody, though it is better generally not to be aware of the exact meaning of his lay. Like the Persian, the Syrian, and the Arab, he thinks highly of the art of song. The Sheara of the Arabs are popular and well-paid musicians; and even the Almeh or Awalim—the girls who dance and sing—are so called as being "learned women." But the Hindoo is no lover of himself in music. He will squat on the ground and hear the nautch women go through their prolonged performance to the gourd drum and the sitar. Indian regiments do not sing choruses like our own, nor do Indian crowds take to part songs. Hindoo and regret is vociferously as an English crowd will do at the theatre or in a public place. They shout a few words sometimes like "Jey! Jey!" and a Mohammedan mob is much in fashion at the Mohurrum will raise a clamour with religious outcries. The promoters of this movement however, will not, and do not, expect that anybody will live to hear the populace of an Indian city lilting all together the smooth verses which Mirza has composed. The ears which Hindoos know and appreciate are soft wailing winding minors, full of intervals, ornaments, and [illegible] different in style even the sort of Gregorian chant to which our English anthem. Many of these, like the Egyptian songs, have no tune at all, but only a rhythm, dependent on the words, or at Native receptions, as the circumstances of the "Goonee" or "Kunchenee." The orthodox Indian music is one of the strangest systems extant, with six "master movements," each with five ragineees, or wives, and a score of these producing eight melodious offspring, thus making two hundred and fortly legitimate songs. These are all personified as deities in such works as the "Ratna-mala," and belong to religious [illegible] and poets. Mirza Muhammad Bakir Khan, a graduate of Bishop's College, Calcutta. The same hand has furnished a translation of our National Anthem into Arabic and Persian, equally meritorious, elegant, and equally elegant. And it is proposed if public support be given to the undertaking that versions as careful and correct be prepared in Sanskrit, Hindi, Mahratti, University Canarese, Bengali, Malayalim, Telugu, Cingalese and Hebrew. Funds for the completion of this large task and for the wide publication of the translations throughout India and the East, are asked for, to be sent to Messrs. Allen and Co., Publishers, London. It is not to popularise everywhere in her Majesty's Oriental dominions the sentiments as well as the music of that which has certainly become the Hymn of the British Empire. To-night the Hindustani version will be officially tried before an audience well qualified to judge of its success; nor has the National Indian Association, among all its many quiet services to the interests of India, done anything better than thus to encourage what seems to us a very useful and very promising idea of musical patriotism and imperial concord.

Whether national songs can thus be transplanted is, of course, a problem. Music is universal and ability to sing is universal, but there are thousand things go to the successful introduction of a song, which must fit in with the humour, the common speech, the thoughts and the very life-blood of a people, and which must be familiar to them. The Hindoos first, they are not song-singers by custom. The Egyptian sings at his work, be it the water-wheel, maize-hoeing, rowing, or donkey driving. He is also a ready improvising one, and has

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

We have before us a report of the Volunteer Fleet Society, which was read at the general meeting of the Society by the chairman, K. P. Pobedonostsev, on April the 29th (O.S.) The report shows that the total income was 107,747 roubles, comprising 81,840 voluntary contributions, leaving a balance of 8,810 roubles on hand. If the voluntary contributions (which after all might have been absent) were to be excluded, there would have been a deficit of 73,008 roubles; in other words, the undertaking does not pay.

Let us add also that no account is taken of the wear and tear of the steamers; the report only takes notice of the amortisation of the debt to the amount of 36,571 roubles. In most of the foreign steamship societies, and also in the Russian Steamship and Commerce Society, the steamers are reckoned to last twenty years and every year a sum (generally 5 per cent.) is taken off the capital to pay for the wear and tear of the ships; but with the Volunteer Fleet Society the older a ship grows the more valuable it becomes.

For example, we may take the ship Moskva, the price of which was 579,718 roubles on December 1, 1879; that year repairs to the amount of 121,594 roubles were executed on it, and on December 1, 1881, the Moskva was reckoned to be worth 704,413 roubles.

As to the causes of the deficit of the affair, we may point, amongst others, to the too large pay of officers, 28,687 roubles. For the present year 160,065 roubles are devoted to the officers of five ships only, as the Yaroslav has been sold to the Admiralty for 1,011,000 roubles. From this sum it is proposed to pay 360,037 roubles to the Imperial Bank on account of the debt. The Yaroslav has been commissioned to the Black Sea Fleet, and will soon sail for her new destination.

There were only 2,768 roubles received from the fees of members, in the last general meeting of the Society only seven gentlemen expressed their desire to be received as members.—*The Strand.*

ORANGE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

Orange culture in California, so far as I am capable of forming an estimate, would appear to be a highly profitable enterprise, rewarding those engaged therein far more abundantly than do either the production of grain or the cultivation of the vine or walnut. Although seedling oranges cannot be expected to bear fruit until the eighth year, nevertheless the second year is allowed to yield a fair return; while that of the following year would be worth, perhaps, ten dollars per tree. This would realise an average of from one thousand to two thousand dollars per acre. The proprietors of extensive orange groves in the valleys of Los Angeles and San Gabriel regularly obtain the latter sum. The Wolfskill orchard alone produces for its owner no less an income than fifty thousand dollars a year. One notable advantage is that the actual cost of cultivation need not be large. It is averred that, excepting the harvest season, one man and a span of horses are all that is required to perform efficiently the work of pruning, irrigating, and manuring a full-bearing grove of forty acres, containing five hundred citron trees. Six extra labourers prove sufficient during harvest time. But, as poor John Chinaman and the native Californian fruit-gatherers can be had in abundance, the remuneration never exceeds a dollar a day for each man. One drawback consists in the fact that the gathering-in of the harvest is a somewhat protracted work, inasmuch as the season extends from Christmas to the month of April ensuing. In 1872 the State of California possessed nearly thirty-nine thousand orange trees in flourishing condition. No doubt the number has been considerably augmented since then. By-and-by there is reason to believe that the "Golden State" will be as widely celebrated for the growth of its oranges as it now is for the production of its grapes and wines, in addition to prunes, which are unparalleled both as regards variety and amount. One manifest advantage is that an orange tree will live and thrive to a very great age, particularly in the extreme Southern States of America.—*The Squire.*

A BATTLE WITH AN OWL.

Our Plymouth Correspondent [illegible] a son of a farmer of Marhamchurch has been admitted to the Stratton Hospital suffering severe injuries inflicted upon him by an owl. The owls had made their home in an elm-tree, and made raids on the farmer's chickens to supply the wants of a numerous family of young owls. One of the farmer's sons ascended the tree and secured two of the young ones, and kept them for some days, feeding them by hand. He had one of the young ones in his hands showing it to a friend, when one of the parent birds suddenly pounced upon him and struck him heavily on the head. He dropped the fledgling and defended himself with a stick, but the owl savagely renewed the attack and wounded him in one eye so seriously that the sight will be entirely destroyed. The father who witnessed the attack, immediately killed the two young birds, whereupon the parent owl attacked him and another of his sons, inflicting wounds in the neck of both.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ARRIVAL OF MAN IN EUROPE.

The race of man described by Mr. Boyd Dawkins as the "River-Drift-Man" is probably now as [illegible] as the cave bear or the mammoth. Late in the Pleistocene period it disappeared from Europe and was replaced by a new race, coming from the northeast, along with the musk-sheep and reindeer, and called by the same ethnologist the "Cave-Man." But the [illegible] were in a stage of culture known as the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age, that is, they used only stone implements, and these implements were never polished or ground to a fine edge but were only roughly chipped into shape, and were very rude and irregular in contour. The implements of the River-drift men found in the Pleistocene river-beds, very rude, as I deeply a social condition at least as low as that of the Australian savages of the present day. "They consist," says Mr. Dawkins, "of the flake; the chopper or pebble roughly chipped to an edge on one side; the *hache*, or a pear-shaped implement, intended for use without a handle; an oval or rounded form with a cutting edge all round, which may have been used in a handle; a scraper by preparing skins; and pointed flints, used for boring. No pottery of any sort has been found in association with these implements, nor were there at that period any domesticated animals. The River-drift men were evidently nomads, living by the chase, and were probably shepherds. But they gained a precarious subsistence by hunting the great elk and other deer, and contending with packs of hyenas for the caves which might serve for a shelter against the storm. As to what may have been the social organization of these primeval savages nothing, whatever is known. They were a wide-spread race. Their implements have been found, in more or less abundance, in Britain, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, northern Africa, Palestine, and Hindustan. Their bones have been found in the valleys of the Rhine, the Seine, the Somme, and the Vezere, in sufficient numbers to show that they were a dolichocephalic or long-headed race, with prominent jaws, but no complete skeleton has as yet been discovered. The bones and implements of the Cavemen are found in association with the remains of the reindeer and bison, the arctic fox, the mammoth, and the woolly rhinoceros. They are found in great abundance in southern and central England, in Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland, and in every part of France; but nowhere as yet have their remains been discovered south of the Alps and Pyrenees. A diligent exploration of the Pleistocene caves of England and France, during the past twenty years, has thrown some light upon their mode of life. Not a trace of pottery has been found anywhere associated with their remains, so that it is quite clear that the Cave-men did not make earthenware vessels. They made bone awls and saws as well as spears and arrow-heads; and besides these stone implements they used spears and arrows headed with bone, and daggers of reindeer antler. Many details of their life are preserved to us through their extraordinary taste for engraving and carving. Sketches of reindeer, mammoths, horses, cave-bears, pike and seals, and hunting scenes have been found by the hundred, incised upon antlers or bones, or sometimes upon stone, and the artistic skill which they show is really astonishing. Among uncivilised races of men now living, there are none which possess this remarkable artistic talent save the Eskimos; and in this [illegible] yet there is complete similarity between the Eskimo and the Cave-men. But this is by no means the only point of agreement between the Eskimos and the Cave-men. The resemblances are not merely general, but extend so far in the details that if modern Eskimo remains were to be put into European caves they would be indistinguishable in appearance from the remains of the Cave-men which are now found there. The Eskimos, then, are probably the sole survivors of the Cave-men of the Pleistocene period; among the present people of Europe the Cave-men have left no representative whatever. With the passing away of Pleistocene times, further considerable changes occurred in the geography of Europe and in its population. In Europe were now to be found the brown and grizzly bears, the elk and reindeer, the wild boar, the urus or wild ox, the wolf and fox, the rabbit and hare, and the badger; and along with these came those harbingers of the dawn of civilisations—the dog and horse, the domestic ox and pig, with the sheep and goat. A new race of men, also, the farmers and owners of these domestic animals, had appeared on the scene. These new men could build rude huts of oak logs and rough planks, made by splitting the tree-trunks with wedges. The sharp and accurate of edge the axe, unattainable save by grinding, is the symbol of this new era, which is known to archæologists as the Neolithic, or New Stone Age. So many skeletons have been obtained of the men and women of the Neolithic period that we can say, with some confidence, that the whole of Europe was inhabited by one homogeneous population, uniform in physical appearance. The stature was that [illegible] averaging 5 feet 4 inches for the men, and 1 foot 11 inches for the women, and the figure was slight. In very recent times—probably not more than twenty centuries before Christ—Europe was invaded by a new race of men, coming from Central Asia. These were the Aryans—a race tall and massive in stature (the men averaging at least 5 feet 8 inches, and the women 5 feet 3 inches), with powerful jaws and prominent eyebrows, with faces rather square than oval, with fair, ruddy complexions and blue eyes and red or flaxen hair. Of these the cattle that came may perhaps have been the Latin tribes, with the Dorians and Ionians, but the first that made their way through western Europe to the shores of the Atlantic were the Gaels or true Keits. After these came the Kymry, then the Teutons; and finally—in very recent times—the beginning of the Christian era—the [illegible] as far as [illegible] from Eyre [illegible] either lie [illegible] change [illegible] silessly [illegible] on the [illegible] voice,

OILING THE WAVES.

Every lifeboat should be fitted with a proper oil-tank, to be kept always full, and so planned that the crew should have no trouble beyond that of turning on the tap at the moment of need, when the oil should drip of its own accord. A writer commends the suggestion to the insiders of lifeboats, and especially to the consideration of the National Lifeboat Institution. And he further urges that the Board of Trade should insist on a sufficient supply of oil, for this special purpose, being put on board every ship, as a necessary part of her outfit. Also, that some philanthropic society should issue a pamphlet containing a collection of all the most remarkable instances on record, of the action of oil on breakers, for gratuitous distribution among all seafaring men. There can be no doubt whatever that the adoption of these simple precautions would save many precious lives and valuable cargoes, and therefore the indifference with which the subject has hitherto been ignored can only be characterised as culpable neglect. With regard to the objection which naturally presents itself, that the well-filled oil-tank would add a considerable item of dead weight to a boat, the answer is obvious, namely, that the labour—to say nothing of the danger—of battling with the waves would be so enormously lessened that the mere weight would appear a comparatively trifling drawback. It might even be found that any accidental leakage of oil might tend to keep the boats water-tight, at all times. Another simple and most practical method of applying this invaluable safeguard has been suggested, namely, that every lifebuoy should have a small bag of oil attached to it, which could be punctured with a knife at the moment of throwing it to a drowning man. Anyone who has seen a poor fellow fall overboard, even when quickly followed by a well-directed lifebuoy, knows how uncertain are the chances of ever recovering either. How every eye is rained to descry such puny objects on the great waste of heaving, foam flecked waters! If a vessel is running before a sharp breeze, the lifebuoy and the swimmer will be left far behind, ere she can be stayed and a boat lowered; and it is hard indeed to mark the exact spot on that wearily monotonous expanse of ever-moving ridges, where the search must begin. Far different would be the case were the lifebuoy accompanied by a dripping oil-bag. Everyone on the vessel would see the smooth surface formed all around it, and not only would the boat go direct to the spot, without the unnecessary loss of a moment, but the poor swimmer would have a far better chance of reaching the life-preserver, and would moreover be protected from the breaking waves. Yet another means [illegible] suggested by which [illegible] might be made available, namely, the use of shells, so constructed as to burst on striking the water, and which might be fired from mortars, placed on the beach so as either to fall outside the breakers, or by subduing them to facilitate the launch of the lifeboat or to fail to windward of a wrecked vessel, and so enable the lifeboat to approach her in comparative safety. Surely the ingenuity which devises such intricate mechanism for destructive shells and infernal machines, might contrive some method by which the oil-shell might be safely despatched on its errand of mercy. Though the casting of oil on troubled waters has been so persistently regarded merely as a poetical figure of speech, notes of its actual use have occasionally appeared in books of travel. For instance, it has long been known, that when the fishermen of Lisbon find the surf on the bar of the Tagus unusually rough, they empty a bottle or two of oil into the sea, and thereby smooth the waves so effectually that they can pass the breakers in safety. But no one ever took that hint as the embryo of some grand scheme for overcoming the horrors of landing in the surf at Madras, or of another port where traffic is endangered by the fierceness of the breakers.—*Nineteenth Century.*

A MODERN NEMESIS.

Mr. Claverton married his pretty wife with his eyes open, knowing that she was a notorious flirt, and was more than half-engaged to her cousin, Dick Alton, of the Artillery. His friends called him an old fool, and his enemies said he deserved his fate, for nobody doubted that marriage would prove an equivocal blessing to him. But Mr. Claverton showed himself equal to the situation, for in the earliest days of the honeymoon he succeeded in impressing upon his wife that, though nearly double her age, he was not to be trifled with, and succeeded to be master of his own house. Whether Mrs. Claverton took this wholesome lesson to heart, or whether she was prompted by laudable aspirations, it is certain that she became more sober and discreet in her conduct, and, to all outward appearance, developed into a devoted and attentive wife.

But unfortunately things were not as they seemed in the Claverton *ménage*. Mr. Claverton regarded his wife with suspicious jealousy, and showed a disposition to be somewhat harsh and exacting. He was one of those men who will look up a grievance in their bosoms, and brood over it in secret until it is magnified into undue importance. If anyone paid his wife the slightest attention he chafed and fretted himself into a fever, though he probably said nothing to her on the subject. But gradually he began to keep a strict watch upon her, to look askance at her private correspondence, or to be inquisitive when she went up to town for a day's shopping, or to pay a visit. He had thought lightly enough of the rumours of his wife's love of admiration in the halcyon days of his courtship and honeymoon; but as soon as they were fairly launched into matrimony, this feminine weakness troubled him very much indeed, and caused him to be haunted by dismal forebodings as to what it might lead to.

Mrs. Claverton, on her part, showed symptoms of rebellion at the restraints which her husband [illegible] upon her. She was not a [illegible] woman, and generally yielded to his wishes. But on several occasions she openly resented her husband's distrustful conduct, and Mr. Claverton instinctively felt that a serious quarrel might arise any day. He thought the monotonous occasion had arrived when he intimated to her that her cousin, Dick Alton, came to the house too frequently, and requested her to ask him to discontinue his visits. But though he had nerved himself for the ordeal, Mr. Claverton was spared a domestic *Fracas* upon this subject. His wife did not attempt to argue the point, but yielded with a sort of sullen surprise. From that moment, however, he fancied he perceived a marked change in his wife's manner; she had fits of abstraction, and went about her duties listlessly; and it dawned upon the afflicted husband that his own image had by no means effaced that of the old and constant admirer.

One evening, Mr. Claverton, who was a Government official of some standing, was detained late at the office, and finding he could not reach his suburban house in time for dinner, he turned into Hall's Hotel, Charing Cross, to take his meal there. A group of young fellows were talking in front of the fire in the smoking-room as he entered, and the hateful name of his wife's handsome cousin cropped up and attracted his attention.

"What! Dick Alton!" exclaimed one, in accents of surprise. "Who saw him?"

"Braithwaite. He spoke to him just now at the station."

"Who has he gone off with?" resumed the questioner, in incredulous tones.

"With——"

Mr. Claverton strained his ears to catch the reply; but, unfortunately, his eager attitude was remarked by a prudent member of the party, who nudged the speaker, and the name was uttered in a whisper. Mr. Claverton felt embarrassed at having betrayed curiosity, the more especially as he really did not care the list who Dick Alton had gone off with. He had heard, however, quite sufficient to put him in a good humour for the rest of the evening; for it was evident that his wife's lover had compromised himself with somebody, and would, therefore, probably disappear from the scene. The keen satisfaction which he experienced at this welcome intelligence gave him an excellent appetite for dinner, and sent him home, at a decently early hour, in an amiable and conciliatory frame of mind.

But he received a rude shock when he reached his house, and learnt that his wife had gone out just before dinner time, and had not yet returned. The servants informed him that their mistress, upon receipt of a telegram, had ordered the brougham, and driven to the station, sending back a verbal message by the coachman to her husband that she would write. The coachman, being interrogated, said he believed Mrs. Claverton mentioned that she was going up to town, but that her manner was so agitated and nervous that she hardly seemed conscious of what she was saying.

Mr. Claverton was struck dumb by this intelligence, and at once divined what had happened. The recollection of the conversation he had overheard at the club flashed upon him like a revelation. It was evidently not by a mere coincidence that his wife had disappeared suddenly and mysteriously the same afternoon that Alton went off with—somebody; and he bitterly realised that he had been chuckling over an incident which involved disgrace and misery to himself. For a few moments he was paralysed with dismay and astonishment. But his energetic nature soon began to assert itself. He went upstairs and packed a few clothes in a portmanteau; then, with clenched teeth and throbbing heart, he unlocked the mahogany case in which he kept his revolver, and carefully loaded all the chambers. He told the servants he was going to join his mistress in town, and having fortified himself with a stiff glass of brandy, he caught the last train to London.

His brain was in a whirl with furious excitement, and the only definite idea he had in his mind was a fixed determination to overtake the guilty pair. He did not pause to consider what he should do if he succeeded in this, for the presence of the revolver in his side-pocket afforded him savage satisfaction. On arriving at the London terminus, he drove to Alton's club, and ascertained from the hall-porter that the Captain had started for the Continent by the evening mail. Mr. Claverton controlled his impatience as best he could till the next morning, when he followed in pursuit. Instinct, rather than reason, caused him to go straight to Paris, for it never occurred to him that the fugitives might have stopped short of the capital or branched off to Belgium. Guided by his knowledge of Dick Alton's habits, he made inquiries at the more expensive hotels, and at Maurice's he obtained a clue. An English gentleman answering the runaways' descriptions, and accompanied by a lady, had arrived that morning and just left; and, although they had given the names of Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Alton's personal appearance was sufficiently striking to be easily identified.

Mr. Claverton did not hesitate to continue the pursuit. He had worked himself into a state of frenzied activity, and was consumed with furious rage and jealousy. A burning thirst for revenge deprived him of his other senses, and made him unmindful of everything but the immediate object he had in view. He devoted several days to tracking the fugitives from place to place with relentless and untiring perseverance, undaunted by failure, indifferent to discomfort and fatigue, and only spurred to fresh exertions when it became evident that Alton was endeavouring to evade him. In this desperate and exciting occupation Mr. Claverton spent more than a week; and though his determination never wavered, he began to be [illegible] both of physical and mental prostration, [illegible] seriously interfered with his self-imposed [illegible] noon Mr. Claverton found himself in [illegible] town of Nantes. He was there quite [illegible]

He was sitting at breakfast in the coffee-room of the hotel, and looking up quickly, he beheld handsome Dick Alton lolling out of one of the windows of the principal hotel smoking a cigar and conversing with someone inside the room.

Mr. Claverton could hardly believe his eyes, but fierce indignation, and hatred soon overcame his astonishment. Alton's head was turned away from him, and Mr. Claverton crossed the road and entered the hotel without being noticed. Passing unceremoniously through the vestibule, he rushed up the stairs, and made straight for the room which Alton occupied. Though his movements were rapid, his footsteps had evidently given warning of his approach, for, on flinging open the door, he only caught a glimpse of the skirt of a dress as the wearer disappeared into the adjoining room, and left Alton alone.

Alton, who was visibly embarrassed, started and stared at Mr. Claverton as he entered, with a puzzled expression.

"Mr. Claverton!" he exclaimed, making a step forward.

"Yes, sir," said the outraged husband, waving him back, "I having been seeking this interview some time."

"Indeed! Pray be seated," said Alton, recovering his coolness, and staring intently at his visitor.

Mr. Claverton dropped into a chair, partly from sheer weariness, and partly because, now that the supreme moment had come, he felt strangely at a loss what to say. He forgot all about the deadly weapon which he carried in his pocket, and was only conscious of keen and poignant emotion at the prospect of meeting his faithless wife face to face.

"Captain Alton," he said, as soon as he recovered his speech, "you must be aware what has brought me here. You—you cannot deny that you have a certain lady with you."

Alton looked rather defiantly, but said nothing.

"I have tracked you from place to place since you left England," continued Mr. Claverton, rather taken aback by the *sang froid* of the man who had wronged him. "I vowed that you should not escape me."

"Then you are the person who has been persistently dodging our footsteps!" exclaimed Alton, suddenly, in a tone of astonishment.

"Yes, sir, who else should it be?" said Mr. Claverton, severely.

Before Alton could reply, the door of communication with the adjoining room was thrown open, and a pretty girl made her appearance, looking pale and agitated. Mr. Claverton started violently at the apparition, and the room seemed to swim round him. He only just caught a glimpse of the lady's face, for Alton quickly interposed, and led her out, gently, but firmly; but that glance was sufficient to convey to his bewildered mind that Alton's companion was not Mrs. Claverton!

[illegible] your guardian. There has been some mistake," were the first words that he grasped of the hurried dialogue which was going on in the next room; and the next moment Alton entered in great agitation, and rang a peal at the bell.

"Excuse me a moment, Mr. Claverton," he said, as he went out again, "my wife has fainted. You will find yesterday's *Times* on the table. It has just arrived."

Mr. Claverton mechanically unfolded the newspaper, and spread out the sheet before him. Overwhelmed by the intensity of his emotions, he was too agitated to read, or even think coherently; so he sat for several minutes in a dazed state, with his eyes fixed vacantly on a column of the police intelligence. By degrees he became conscious that his own name stared him in the face, and he read slowly the following interesting item:—

GREAT MANCHESTER.—*Another Case of Mysterious Disappearance.*—Mr. Wright, a solicitor, asked the magistrate's permission to make a statement with reference to Mr. Spencer Claverton, who mysteriously disappeared from his home on the 20th inst., and has not yet been heard of. The missing gentleman left his residence on the afternoon of the day stated, with the ostensible object of joining his wife, who had been summoned to the death-bed of her mother in London. He never reached his destination, and, though every inquiry had been made, his relatives had not succeeded in tracing him. Mr. Claverton was described as a stout middle-aged gentleman, of medium height, with grey hair, inclined to baldness, and short, black whiskers. Mr. Wright added that his unfortunate client had been very strange and excited in his manner for some weeks previous to his disappearance, and there was reason to fear he had gone out of his mind. The magistrate expressed his sympathy with the wife and relatives of the missing gentleman, and said that no doubt the press would notice the application.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R.

Bombay	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder,	Bhopawal	Shapura	Dapki
Musjid,	Junction,	Singrauli (for	Akola
Byculla	Sawda	Marble	Hotgaonm
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Rocks)	Katipurna
Parc. Station	Raver	Nagpur	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Rodina
Coorla	Chandnee	Waingani	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaun	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannah	Bagmar	Kurpur	Damergaun
Penwa	Khundwa	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Junowlee	Wurdah
Wassind	Singaji	Karli	Powaur
Thurdee	Harsud	Kurkulla	Sindee
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Boree
Kusara	Bhirtgaee	Shapoor	Kapri
Esatpoorah	Hurda	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Ghotee	Timoonee	Chinchwud	Johwoor
Igatpoorah	Bagdhad	Kirkee	Keim
Deolalee B.	Kirkee	Poonah	Barsee Road
Siding	Sewnee	Loonee	Marheh
Nusseek Rd	Dharani	Ooroolee	Unger
Kharwadee	Kundi	Yeoat	Mohol
Nibhar	Delaria	Kheirgaum	Packney
Sinnar	Etarsee for	Patna	Shulapur
Nandgaum	Keshongabad	Dhondi	Hoodgee
Nandoorah	Rampur	Boreball	Kurubgum
Chalisgaon	Bagra	Deeskud and	Bhodpah
Kuigaun	Semra	Bheerwar	Goodoor
Salna	Sohana	Kartrua	Goolburga
Pachora	Pa	Ghumdwaree	Shahabad
Myeer		Gungun	Wadi
Mussawud			Nulwar
Sinowlee			Yedagherry
Julgaum			Sydapore
			Road
			Rustm
			Secksagore
			Lahore

STATIONS ON TH

Colaba	Boisur	Pa	
Church Gate	Wangaum	Pi	
Street	Danoo Road	Ch	
Marine Lines	Goolwood	Ch	
Charney Rd.	Wewjee	Ch	
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pa	
Mahalxmee	Bhoolar	Pa	
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kur	
Dadur	Oodwara	Mun	
Mahim	Pardee	Dahi	
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadli	
Andaree	Dongree	Ezola	
Boregaum	Heelemora	Baroda	
Borevlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	
Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	
Bhyndor	Bhurolee	Nowlej	
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	
Veraur	Surat	Bhalui	
Sapulin	Amrolee	Oomrel	
Palghur	on	Dahor	

Refreshment Rooms.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshment
‡‡ 30 minutes for Dinner.
† Junction fo
†† 20 minutes

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKEY.

SAME AS SUPPLIED TO THE CARLTON AND OTHER LONDON CLUBS.

Eleven Years Old.

During recent years the art of distillation in Scotland has developed into several distinct and recognised systems; and at the present day there are four distinct classes of spirits distilled, viz., Highland Malt, Lowland Malt, Patent Malt, and Grain, in each of which there are various grades of quality.

The Whiskey distilled north of the Grampians is styled "Highland Whiskey," and that south of this hill boundary "Lowland Whiskey." Highland Whiskey is the produce of numerous "sma' stills," worked for the most part upon the old original system of distillation, a process by which a much smaller extract is produced from a given quantity of grain as compared with the system of distillation prosecuted throughout the Lowlands of Scotland. Highland Whiskey is obtained from fine barley, fully malted, and from clear, soft, delicious mountain water. The barley is kiln-dried by peat fuel, which is cut from the mossy peats of the mountains, the whole process of distillation being conducted on a system embodying all that is natural and inartificial. Hence the marked superiority in character, style, and flavour, of this highly appreciated beverage.

Lowland Malt is distilled on a much more extended scale. The system embraces all that science can give to produce quantity at the least possible cost. The grain used is usually of inferior quality to that used in Highland stills, and the process is one of hurry and forcing. The quality and value of Lowland Malt is, therefore, far short of Highland Whiskey; and the produce of such Lowland stills may be recognised by its rough, plain, [illegible] without the [illegible] aroma of the Highland Malt and Grain cannot be justly termed "Whiskey." These can be distilled from almost any unmalted grain and from other glutinous substances, and are distilled in large quantities for rectifying and mixing purposes. They fall short in value of the Lowland Malt.

From their much lower price, and from their greater nearness to the principal ports of shipment, Grain and Patent Malt, or blends of these and Lowland Malt, have hitherto, almost without exception, been exported to the colonies, &c.

Having, after our research and experiment, satisfied ourselves that Highland Malt Whiskey is the "original Scotch Whiskey," and the highest type of alcohol, we set ourselves to ascertain the condition under which it could be presented to the public in its best form; and we found that the connoisseurs of many years ago, recognising the exaggerated characteristics possessed by all the higher brands of real Mountain Dew, discovered that the judicious blending of the produce of various "sma' stills" secured a more perfect and palatable character to the spirits so treated, that one strongly exaggerated character being met by others of a like though opposite nature, and the result being complete harmony, softness, fullness, and delicacy of style. We also found that, after selecting a blend of those "sma' stills" Highland Whiskies, the next essential requirement was age. No artificial process of mellowing, or any system of double distillation, can give to the Whiskey the characteristics developed by time. This fact can be better understood when we explain that the produce of some distilleries mature in a shorter space of time than others, but all require several years to develop those delicate and beautiful ethers (or aroma) in which matrurity consists.

The leading members of the Medical Profession are now unanimous in recommending High-Class Whiskey, naturally and thoroughly matured, as the most wholesome stimulant; and its value in this respect is daily becoming more widely understood, and its use increasing in a corresponding degree.

With these remarks, we have pleasure in announcing that we hold in bond, in London and Inverness, a very large stock of the produce of the most famed "sma' stills" in the Highlands of Scotland, blended and matured. These Whiskies are matured in sherry wood, and have a yellowish or straw-coloured tinge, and are guaranteed entirely free from fusel oil and other noxious impurities, the natural attendants of imperfectly produced spirits.

We have resolved to identify ourselves with genuine Highland Malt Whiskey only; to select, blend, and store the same under a system that will enable us to ship this article of the highest possible type, uniform in style, and thoroughly matured.

The "Carlton" Whiskey has a great reputation in the principal London Club Houses; it is of rare quality, age, and excellence.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey. This is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

Shippers—RICHD. MATHEWS & Co.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS, LONDON.

MESSRS. MUNCHERJI DORABJI & Co.,
TIMBER MERCHANTS,

DEALERS OF PINE, TEAK, AND OTHER WOODS.

DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS. PANEL. VENETION, GLASS SASHES. WOODEN BUNGALOWS. ROOFS. BRIDGES.

And all kinds of Wooden Work executed to Plan under most experienced Supervision.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES, BOARDS, BATTENS, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.
CABINET WORKS OF ANY DESIGN AND PATTERN MANUFACTURED.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

OFFICE:— 33, GILDER STREET. DEPOT & WORKS: TANK BUNDER.

C. DeVITREE & Co.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

TEA PLANT.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	From 20 lbs and Upwards. Rs. a. p.	
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0	In Bulk
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0	
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6 0	1 4 0	
Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0	

All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as *Holta, Sunsal, Nassaue* and can specially be recommended by us as completely *free from adulteration*. The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the *finest* of Teas, and stands *unrivalled* for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

Competition is the best security for cheapness, but by no means a security for qualities.

C. DEVITREE & Co.,
20, KALBADEVI ROAD.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the *"Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,"* 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with [illegible] possessing marvellous Curative Properties—the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all dangerous Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in Promoting Digestion, and enhancing the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining [illegible] Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

[illegible] these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every n

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Beg to present an Alphabetical List of Jewellery, &c., at present in stock, the undernoted Illustrations being submitted as a few specimens. Prices on application will be readily furnished. A reduction made on certain goods.

A lbert Chains.
mber Jewellery.
neroids.
ddress Caskets.
rmlets.
larm Watches.
methyst Rings.

B racelets.
elcher Rings.
iscuit Boxes.
rilliant Rings.
inoculars.
rooches.
arometers.
reakfast Cruets.

C hristening Presents.
arriage Clocks.
hronographs.
alendar Watches.
harms.
laret Jugs.
hampagne Buckets.

D iamond Rings.
essert Knives.
ish Covers.
ead Gold Jewellery
emi Hunter Watches.

E merald Rings.
pergnes.
nglish Clocks.
arrings.
ngagement Rings.
ye Glasses.
lectro Ware.
gg Stands.

F ancy Rings.
iligree Work.
lower Stands.
ish Carvers.
ruit Knives.
ish Charms.
ine Silver Necklets.

G em Rings.
old Rings.
oblets.
old Pens.
arnet Rings.
old Pencil Cases.
old Bracelets

H armoniums.
orse Shoe Jewellery.
unt Cups.
all Marked Jewellery.
igh Class Watches
alf Hoop Rings.

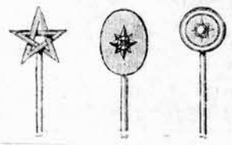
I ndian Jewellery.
nkstands, Silver.
ce Pails, Electro.
nstruments, Scientific.
ce Pitchers.

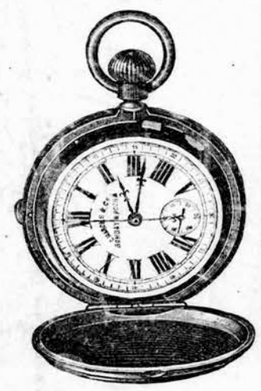
J ewels.
ugs, Silver.
ewellery, English.
ewel Caskets.
et Jewellery
ute Rests.

K nives, Silver.
aleidoscopes.
nives, Fruit.
eeper Rings.
adies' Suits.

L ockets, Gold.
ong Gold Chains.
ockets, Sawmy.
inks.
ockets, Silver.

M ohurs, Gold.
izpah Jewellery.
ugs, Silver.
ourning Rings.
asonic Charms.
icroscopes.
arine Chronometers.
usical Boxes.
echanical Birds.
enist's Spectacles.





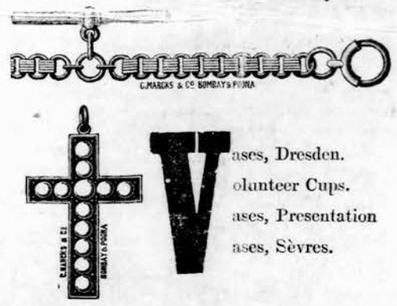
N ickel Timepieces.
apkin Rings.
ecklets.
ut Crackers.
ight Clocks.

O ptical Instruments.
ffice Clocks.
ptics.
pal Rings.

P resentation Cups.
ianos.
earl Rings.
endants.
alki Clocks.
encil Cases.
aper Knives.

Q uarter Gold Mounts.
ueen & Empress Jewellery.
uatorze Louis Clocks.
uatorze Louis Watches.

R ace Cups.
owing Prizes.
uby Rings.
ace Glasses.
ibbon Slides.
epeating Watches
acing Watches.
evolver Charms.



S awmy Jewellery.
tuds.
apphire Rings.
ympathetic Pianos.
ervices.
nuff Boxes.
alvers.

T elescopes.
urquoise Rings.
ankards, Silver.
imepieces.
ea Services.
iger Claw Jewellery.
ooth Picks.
oast Racks.

U niform Prices.
seful Articles.
pright Pianos.

V ases, Dresden.
olunteer Cups.
ases, Presentation
ases, Sèvres.

W atches, Gold and Silver.
ater Jugs.
atches, Illuminated.
histles, Gold.
atches Stop.
alcemeda.
atches, Perpetual.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. } **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,** { 1, East Street, Poona.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAND MACHINE.

Rs. 60.

Gold and Silver are always counterfeited, so are good genuine articles which have attained a world-wide reputation. Hundreds are now imitating "SINGER'S GENUINE MACHINES" and style them as "SINGER'S SYSTEM," "IMPROVED SINGER," and all such sorts of other names to mislead people that they are "Singer" or same as the Genuine Singer.

THE SINGER MFG. CO. N.Y. TRADE MARK

WHY DO THEY IMITATE SINGER?

Because they are most accurate, most reliable, simple, light running sewing machines with all attachments and latest improvements; having a world-wide reputation and being great favourites among families, tailors, outfitters, milliners, &c. &c.

Their long-established name has made it a household word in all quarters of the globe.

Highest honours, diplomas, silver cups and gold medals are awarded to

IN ALL THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS, ALL OVER THE WORLD.

SINGERS SEWING MACHINES

This Design the Property of The Singer Manufacturing Co.

"SINGER" stands unrivalled in mechanical construction, accurate adjustment, and can sew from the thinnest muslin to the thickest leather.

More than 500 machines and all their spare parts always in stock.
Agents wanted throughout the whole of India.

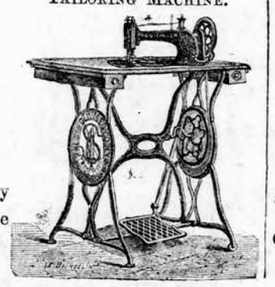
MACHINE.

Rs. 80.

FOR CASH OR ON HIRE, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

To avoid deception and worthless counterfeits, buy Singer's Genuine Sewing Machines from their Head Office in India.

TAILORING MACHINE.

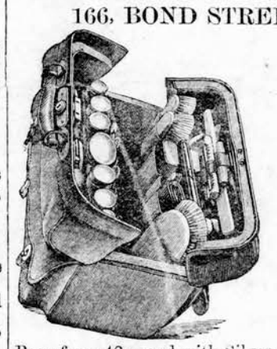


Rs. 95

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASPREY & SONS,

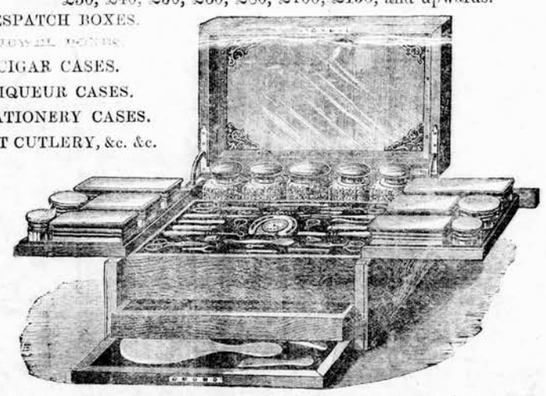
166, BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.



Asprey's Standard Bag from £16 to £250.

Bags from 42s., and with Silver fittings £6-15, £10-10, £15-15, £20, £25, £30, £40, £50, £60, £80, £100, £150, and upwards.

DESPATCH BOXES.
JEWEL BOXES.
CIGAR CASES.
LIQUEUR CASES.
STATIONERY CASES.
BEST CUTLERY, &c. &c.



Dressing Cases, Silver fitted, £10-10, £15-15, £21, £30, £42, £55, £65, £84, £105, £130, £150, £180, £200, £250, £300, £400, and up to £1,500.

Asprey's "Compactus" is the most portable and complete Dressing Case, £4-10, £6-6, £10-10, £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40.

ASPREY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

T. DREWET, M.E.,

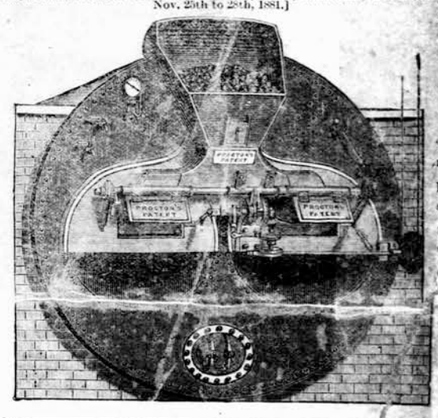
CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND VALUER.

Machine Exchange, No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort.

AGENT FOR PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL FURNACE.

This Machine evaporated 11·11 lbs. of water per lb. of coal—water at 212°—with a very common sample from Hindley Field Coal Co., Wigan, the price being 3·3 per ton at the Colliery.

[The test was made by Mr. [illegible], Chief Engineer of the Engine and Boiler Insurance Company (Limited), Manchester, at the mill of Mr. Eli Heyworth, Blackburn, on the four days, Nov. 25th to 28th, 1881.]



Over 600 Boilers fitted with this Machine. 20 per cent. increased; efficiency in every application; smoke reduced to a minimum.

The lowest qualities of coal may be used; production of steam most regular; easily fitted to any boiler; cost repaid in six months by saving in fuel.

LEWIS'S IODINE SOAP

(PATENTED)

BRACING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

Read this Medical Testimonial.

Tucuca, Venezuela, S. America.
May 2nd, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I should like you to know that your Iodine Soap is the very best thing I have ever used for prickly heat. It relieves the intolerable itching quickly, and soon cures the rash. I have used it in India as well as South America, and it is admirable.—Yours very truly,

D. W. O'CONNER, L.R.C.P.E. L.R.C.S.E., L.M.
Late Surgeon Royal Navy.

Contains Bromine and Iodine, the vital, refreshing and health-giving principles of Sea Water. Is a grand substitute for Sea Bathing. Invaluable for hot climates, quickly curing prickly heat and such disorders.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Read this Medical Testimonial.

It is my opinion that by using Lewis's Iodine Soap when having a fresh water bath (either cold or warm) the nearest possible imitation of Sea Bathing is obtained—as evidenced by the pleasant stimulation of the skin, the healthy glow of the surface of the body, and the bracing effect upon the system.

Author of [illegible]

JAMES LEWIS & SON, 12, Old Bond Street, London, W.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. F. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner, &c.
HON. [illegible], C.S.I., C.I.E., &c.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark W. in a diamond, at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BY THE LATE

GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY

UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME

OF

OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN.

306 pages; Demy 8vo.; Cloth-bound. Price Rs. 2-8.

COPIES CAN BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD

BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON. THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.

PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS

BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.

PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Is now ready, and is divided into the following Sections:—

A—Playing Cards, Bezique Games &c.
AA—Printed Books and Publications in general.
B—Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
BB—Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
C—Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
D—Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
DD—Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
DS—Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
E—Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
F—Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c
G—Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.

This Catalogue is distributed, gratis, amongst large Buyers and Shippers.

THOSE WHO HAVE ITEMS SUGGESTED TO SEND THEIR ORDERS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

THE GREAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalizing and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, HEART BURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly removes or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood.

The testimony of Medical Gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unqualified in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

as possessing most important elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH WITH PERFECT VIGOUR OF BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It furnishes the blood with its lost saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have found it act as a specific, in my experience and fatally, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, so other medicine being required."

DR. S. GIBBON formerly Physician to the London Hospitals—"I have been in the habit of using it in private practice for many years. In hot climates it is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, [illegible], Pentonville Hill, London, E.C.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London; &c. &c., and Oilmen throughout the World.

Colt's Revolvers AND Shot Guns

COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING SPORTING GUNS

NOW READY. EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.

COLT'S SINGLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS ADOPTED BY the United States Government.

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION .380 CA[illegible] Travellers and House Prot[illegible]

COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS [illegible]

COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE [illegible] Free.

COLT'S FI[illegible] 12, P[illegible]

DINNE[illegible]

THE BEST REMEDY STOMACH, HEART[illegible] AN[illegible]

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFO[illegible] FLUI[illegible] MAGNE[illegible]

[illegible]GNESIA

Or Druggists throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DI[illegible]FORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

AGRICULTURE, GARDEN, TEA, INDIGO, &c.

ASIA'S ONLY SPORTING PAPER.

ADVANCE RATES. SUBSCRIPTION.		ARREAR RATES.	
Rs. 16 per annum, or with postage	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 per annum, or with postage	Rs. 21 0
„ 9 for 6 months, do.	„ 9 8	„ 11 for 6 months, do.	„ 11 8
„ 5 for 3 „ do.	„ 5 4	„ 6 for 3 „ do.	„ 6 4

ADDRESS:—THE ASIAN, *Calcutta.*

NUBIAN Blacking

THE WONDER AND DELIGHT OF ALL WHO USE IT.—Gives an instantaneous WATERPROOF elastic polish without brushing: makes leather soft, supple, & increases its wear: free from Corrosive Acids: never soils the garments. One application lasts a week through all weathers. *Sold everywhere*

Particularly Recommended TO Military Men.

THE SUMMER SUN and Dust. Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Sh[illegible] Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delic[illegible] plexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OI[illegible] the hair falling off or becoming dry [illegible] weather, and eradicates scurf and dandruff.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is th[illegible] most fragrant Tooth Powder [illegible] tains ne[illegible] it for [illegible] perfi[illegible] Lond[illegible]

KIRBY'S ORIGINAL COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS & QUININE PILLS CONTAIN IRON & NUX VOMICA FOR NEURALGIA AND NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

OVERWORKED CLERGYMEN PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT BENEFIT FROM A COURSE OF THESE TONICS

SOLD IN BOTTLES

H. & T. KIRBY & C[illegible]